The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2579. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS.

Exciting Debate in the House of Representatives.

Speech of Extra-Billy Smith, of Virginia.

Serious Charges Against Senator Seward and Representative Sherman.

THE TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 25.

Reliable advices from Mexico, just arrived here, say that the reverses of the Constitutionalists were not so disastrous as the newspaper accounts represent. After DEGOLLADO's defeat in the vicinity of Queretero, he purposely retreated beyond San Louis Potosi, considering it more important for future operations to take position at Matehula. Previous to his disaster, as official accounts show, he had an interview with MIRAMON, with a view to amicably settle their differences. During this interview, MIRAMON admitted that the Reactionists could not in the end triumph; and that, while he was in favor of liberal principles, he could not openly espouse them, without rendering himself obnoxious to the charge of being a traitor to the party in whose service he was engaged. This admission having reached the Church party, had caused much indignation against him, and therefore the report prevailed at Vera Cruz, at the time the *Tennessee* left, namely, that a revolution in the City of Mexico in favor of MARQUEZ was meditated, and was regarded as of significant importance.

The treaty recently made with the Juarez Government will probably be received at the State Department to-morrow. A question has already been raised that, in order to its validity, it must be ratified by the Mexican Congress, as well as by the Senate of the United States; but this is answered by the fact, that, in 1857, certain provisions in the Mexican Constitution were suspended, and the Executive clothed with full power to take such measures as might be deemed necessary to raise funds for the defence of the country. As this treaty provides for the payment of money to Mexico, it will be regarded as a measure of that kind, and the Congress which may hereafter be called by the Liberal Party will, it is confidentially anticipated, approve and ratify the act.

As heretofore stated, when the news reached the City of Mexico that the treaty had been signed, there was such indignation expressed there as led to the belief that the American citizens residing in such parts of Mexico as are in possession of the Reactionists, would either be expelled or oppressed in their persons, and hence the supplemental treaty, which confers on our Government the power to interfere for their protection, owing to the inability of the Constitutional Government to perform that service, and as our relations with the latter are so friendly as to preclude war on the part of the United States against the entire country.

A large number of the mail contractors have informed, and continue to inform, the Department, that unless Congress make appropriation early in January for the payment of what is due to them, they cannot continue the service, which has thus far been maintained by them in a manner altogether satisfactory, and at great sacrifices. Their credit, they say, is now exhausted. Should they surrender their contracts, the extraordinary expense of restoring the service will amount to not less than one million of dollars, and probably more. Their expectations that Congress would promptly pass the bill for their relief have been disastrously disappointed. The Department has the money to pay all sums now due, for the quarter ending with September, but not the legal authority for that purpose. The expenses of the current quarter are not due till February. Over four millions are required on account of arrearages for the year ending with last June. Statements of indebtedness to contractors, on which they have raised money to the amount of two million dollars, are in the hands of persons in this city.

A letter from Mr. WARD, Minister to China, says the Russian Envoy was in Peking at the time he was there, but so strict was the surveillance of the Chinese Government that it would not allow them to see each other. The exchange of several private notes, however, was permitted.

The various Government Departments will be closed to-morrow on account of Christmas.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Friday, says there is good reasons for believing that Hon. C. G. MEMINGER will be clothed with the honorable and important office of representing South Carolina as the Special Commissioner to the State of Maine, according to the provisions made by the Legislature that has just closed its labors.

The Rev. W. FAYETTE DAVIDSON, Episcopal Minister, formerly of Philadelphia, died in Norfolk, Va., last evening.

It is reported here that late last night orders were given to put arms and ammunition on board the dispatch steamer *Anacostia*, and that she be got ready to sail early to-morrow morning for Annapolis. It is rumored that this movement has reference to the trouble brewing between the authorities of Maryland and the Philadelphia oystermen.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) gave notice that after the speech of Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, who was entitled to the floor, he would endeavor to obtain an opportunity to move that the House proceed to ballot faithfully for a Speaker throughout this day, and, failing in that, he would make an effort to offer a resolution, that, from after to-day, no vote for Speaker shall be taken before the hour of 12 M., on Wednesday, 4th of January, and that when the House adjourn to-day it be until that day.

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, (Dem.,) Mr. SMITH giving way) replied to the remarks of Mr. FARNSWORTH, who had commented on the course of Senator DOUGLAS. His colleague (FARNSWORTH) had declared in substance that he would rather see any other man than DOUGLAS elected to the Presidency. The Republicans' hatred of Mr. DOUGLAS is deep-seated, and well it may be; for he has given them many heavy blows. Mr. DOUGLAS stands on the Cincinnati Platform, and desires nothing else than its adoption at the Charleston Convention. He (FOUKE) would support the nominee of that Convention in good faith, and so will the Democrats of Illinois. They have buried the differences of the past, and consider that every one who abides by the Democratic organization is a Democrat.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (Rep.,)—Will Mr. DOUGLAS support the nominee of the Charleston Convention on a platform on which he will not stand himself? Will he sustain a platform which does not recognize his (DOUGLAS') doctrine that the people in the Territories have the right to legislate on Slavery?

Mr. FOUKE would tell the North and South that Mr. DOUGLAS would support the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—On any platform?

Mr. FOUKE replied that Mr. DOUGLAS would give his support against the Republicans. He then proceeded to show that the State Convention of Illinois had declared they would sustain the nominee of the Charleston Convention. The Douglas men will stand between the extremes of the North and South. He (FOUKE) considered JOHN WENTWORTH as the embodiment of the Republican Party in Illinois, and yet his organ expressed sympathy with JOHN BROWN, and showed conclusively that such were the feelings of the party generally. None of the Republican Party had denounced JOHN WENTWORTH for his incendiary sentiments, and therefore that party is abolitionized. Men who indorse JOHN BROWN deserved the same fate that he suffered. He would ask Mr. FARNSWORTH whether he indorsed or repudiated the sentiments of WENTWORTH.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that so far as Mr. WENTWORTH runs a parallel between Southern fillibusters or Slave-trade pirates and JOHN BROWN, I indorse him. So far as he indorses the act of BROWN in an incursion into Virginia, I do not indorse him. He asked Mr. FOUKE whether Southern Slave-trade pirates were not as bad as BROWN, and deserved the same punishment?

Mr. FOUKE—Try them by the laws of the land and punish pirates or anybody else, North or South, East or West, upon the high seas and everywhere, who violate the laws. I stand by the Constitution and the laws of the land. JOHN BROWN is dead, but his acts live. It is with those who indorse those acts that we have now to deal. He denounced the acts of BROWN in Kansas in severe terms. His gang were marauders, who preyed on people of both parties, indiscriminately. Mr. SHERMAN, while Chairman of the Kansas Investigating Committee, refused to receive testimony respecting the murder committed by JOHN BROWN, on the technical objection that it was done after the committee was appointed. The candidate for Speaker is a partisan of BROWN, as well as the indorser of HELPER's infamous doctrines. He maintained that the Republicans would sign the death-warrant of the country, and leave the time of the execution to the executioner himself. The Republican Party of Illinois has been absorbed by the Abolition Party, and cannot escape the irrepressible conflict doctrines of SEWARD. Mr. FOUKE proceeded to state that the Republican Party had no sympathy with foreigners, but have deluded them, and as soon as they have done with them, they will not only put them upon an equality with the negro, but will go further, and ignore them altogether in their political action. He then referred to a conversation between Gov. SEWARD, of New-York, and Gov. SMITH, of Virginia, in 1847 and 1848, as reported in the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia (Dem.,) narrated the conversation as well as he could recollect it. The substance of it was that while he (SMITH) was Governor of Virginia, he was sitting in the Council Chamber one day, when a stranger entered and announced himself as Mr. SEWARD, of New-York. A conversation ensued, in the course of which Mr. SEWARD remarked that they were going to allow all to vote in New-York, negroes as well as whites. To that he (SMITH) had replied, that if they had no objection to free negroes in New-York they would send them a certain number in every packet from Virginia. Mr. SEWARD said that he had no objection to that—that they would receive them with pleasure; that they had much trouble with the Irishmen and the Irish vote; that a great deal of money had to be used at election times to secure them, and that the rascals would take their money and then vote against them, but that they had no such trouble with the colored people. In reply to that he (SMITH) had then told him that he would be very happy to receive an equal number of honest-hearted Germans and Irishmen for all the negroes that were sent to New-York.

Mr. FOUKE—I am obliged to the gentleman.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Does the gentleman recollect who were present?

Mr. SMITH—Yes, Sir; Mr. LAWSON, Clerk to the Council. Mr. FOOT told me afterwards that he had a laugh with Mr. SEWARD about it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired whether Mr. SMITH had a laugh with the Senator (SEWARD) about it?

Mr. SMITH—No, Sir; we talked like strangers upon great questions, and of course there was no laughter.

Mr. FOUKE (resuming) said the Republican party were not yet ready to engraft that creed upon New-York, as they were not yet done with the foreign population.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., obtained the floor, but yielded for fifteen minutes to Mr. FARNSWORTH, that he might reply to his colleague.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that JOHN BROWN was dead, and they made no issue about the recent affair at Harper's Ferry, which the Republican Party nowhere indorsed. So far as the Republican Party were concerned, they did not believe in the social or political equality of the negro, or any other equality, so far as Illinois was concerned. In the State of New-York the negro was permitted to vote, and in the State of Tennessee he was permitted to vote, but a very few years ago. He thought that when Hon. CAVE JOHNSON was a member of Congress he himself avowed that he was indebted to that class of voters for his seat.

Mr. AVERY, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) (from the background)—What member was that?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Hon. CAVE JOHNSON. It came with a very bad grace from the Democratic Party to throw up to the Republican Party that they were in favor of the political equality of the negro.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.)—Is there in your district no distinction between negroes and white people? Do they all vote together?

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not know. So far as the question of social equality was concerned, the Republican Party did not believe nor maintain it. But the Republican Party required no laws restraining them from intermarrying with negroes. If his friends were at all afraid of intermarrying with negroes he would be very glad to impose a restraining law. But so far as the rights of men were concerned, the negro was his (FARNSWORTH's) equal, and the equal of his colleague.

Mr. LOGAN asked whether the Republican Party had not voted for the abrogation of all laws in reference to the distinction between whites and blacks, as regarded their testimony in the Courts.

Mr. FARNSWORTH admitted that a Republican member had introduced such a law. If he did not, he ought to have done it.

Mr. LOGAN—Exactly. Did not the Republican members of the last Illinois Legislature vote to expunge the word "white" from the school law, so as to make it read "whites and blacks?"

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not know. In his State they admitted a man who did not believe in God to testify, also a man covered with pollution, and he could not see why they should exclude the negro. But it was the true test to submit the credibility of a witness to the jury. When they said that a man assaulted and wronged by a villainous Democratic white man, or a Democratic doughface, should not be permitted to testify, he said it was a damnable statute that prevented him. Is the gentleman satisfied?

Mr. LOGAN—Certainly, if the gentleman is satisfied.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—How is the Democracy?

Mr. LOGAN—Very well. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH then reviewed the course of Judge DOUGLAS in reference to the Territorial question, contending that he (DOUGLAS) had placed himself on both sides of the question. The Republican Party was founded upon principle, but the Democratic Party of Illinois was a man-worshipping party, worshipping DOUGLAS. Whatever DOUGLAS said was law to them and right. He would ask his colleague if he agreed?

Mr. FOUKE—We worship STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and you worship FRED. DOUGLASS. [Great laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH then inquired whether his colleague from the Fifth District, and his party in Illinois, would support whoever was nominated at Charleston, no matter what was the platform.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) had no desire to be drawn into the conversation which had been held with his colleague. He had no doubt that the Charleston Convention would adopt the Cincinnati Platform, and he had no doubt Judge DOUGLAS would support the nominee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—That's no answer.

Mr. MORRIS—Then, Sir, I will say they will.

Mr. FARNSWORTH rejoined that Judge DOUGLAS had declared in a letter that he would not accept of a nomination unless he was placed on a platform that conceded the right of a Territorial Legislature to legislate upon the question of Slavery.

Mr. MORRIS—We consider all that our own business, not yours.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, in reply, held that it was also the business of the Republican Party, and asked with what consistency Judge DOUGLAS could support the nominee of the Charleston Convention upon a platform upon which he would not himself be a candidate.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, then proceeded to address the House. In consequence of the course of remark indulged in by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. GROW,) he said he felt it his duty take his part in the debate. When the House assembled it was upon the heels of a remarkable incident that aroused the public mind and brought about a revelation that startled the country with amazement. It was seen that sixty-eight members of the last Congress, besides numerous other gentlemen of the highest position, had indorsed a pamphlet known as the Helper pamphlet, inaugurating a crusade of blood, murder, treason and insurrection against one of the largest sections of the Union. What had been the first development? One of the very gentlemen who had indorsed this book had been put in nomination … Presiding Officer of this House. That Presiding Officer must sustain the most intimate personal and social relations necessarily with the members over whose deliberations he presides, and he asked the House and country if they would rightfully and truly perform their great social and political duty by electing that man to preside over this body? He put the question here, and he desired the country to understand it. They may have the power by force of numbers to put a man who is a murderer, a robber, a man who proclaims his deadly hostility to one half of the Union, in that chair, but I ask them if it is right?—if they will stand as the representatives of constitutional liberty on this floor?

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.)—I desire to know if the gentleman from Virginia applies these words to me?

Mr. SMITH—I am illustrating. I did not say the gentleman is a murderer. I have no such thought, and I was about to say so, and it would have come with more grace than from an interruption.

Mr. SHERMAN—I misunderstood the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH—I was illustrating. Would you vote for a murderer?

Mr. SHERMAN and others—Certainly not.

Mr. SMITH—If the act of a party—

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.)—I call the gentleman to order. I consider that a reflection upon the members on this floor. It impeaches the honor of every man on this side of the House, and I ask the gentleman to recall it.

Mr. SMITH, (firmly)—When I have anything to recall I will do it without being asked. [Applause in the galleries.] If the gentleman will just keep cool he will perhaps fare all the better for it. I charged nobody with being murderers or robbers upon this floor, but I do charge that when we came here we found that sixty-eight members of the last Congress—many of them now here—did indorse a pamphlet, according to what we had a right to believe and suppose was just as bad and as damnable. [Cries of "Good," and applause in the galleries.]

The Clerk said that he gave notice yesterday, that if the rules of the House were again violated by this applause in the galleries, he would call upon the officers of the House to suppress it. In accordance therewith he called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper to perform their duties. Here ensued a scene of considerable confusion, many members crying out, "Clear the galleries," whilst others hoped that such a course would not be pursued. In the galleries a commotion could be observed, and one middle-aged respectable gentleman exclaimed loudly, "I will leave it!" and made his way through the dense throng, whilst the Sergeant-at-Arms passed at a rapid pace out of the main door of the House to intercept him.

Finally order was restored, when the Clerk stated that it was not his intention to have the galleries cleared, as many orderly persons occupied them, but simply to preserve order.

The business of the House then proceeded.

Mr. SMITH said he was proceeding to illustrate the position that had been taken by the Democracy, and had used strong figures of speech for the purpose of making it in a way from which there could be no escape, and to vindicate the Democratic side of the House from the aspersions cast upon them from time to time of trifling with the organization of this body. He said again that when they came here under the circumstances to which he had adverted, it was their duty to raise the question which was raised by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLARK), and he was glad to see that the honorable gentleman from Iowa showed a becoming sensibility. He knew how he (Mr. CURTIS) felt upon that subject, nor did he mean to intimate in any sense that that gentleman would do anything dishonorable. But he put the question, whether he would vote for a man for the presiding officer of this House who endorsed the doctrine of the Helper book?

Mr. CURTIS replied that the gentleman knew that he would not, and he believed he knew that the honorable member nominated would not sanction any assault upon the rights of Virginia or any other State. He misunderstood the gentleman when he put the proposition, but still he could not suppose the gentleman seriously believed that any Republican member was so insensible to honor as to dare to bring into the House any one who would propose or attempt to indorse any book like that referred to, or countenance such an outrage as that of BROWN in Virginia or anywhere else—one of the greatest crimes on earth. He did not blame him, however, for asking the questions, as he did it for the purpose of drawing from the gentleman nominated a denial of all intention of indorsing such sentiments.

Mr. SMITH said every sort of atrocity was recommended against the slaveholders. Did not the gentleman know it?

Mr. CURTIS—I am told it contains infamous matter.

Mr. SMITH—Sir, your candidate signed it. He was surprised that the gentleman from Tennessee should have fallen into the error of stating that Mr. SHERMAN had disclaimed the atrocities of the Helper pamphlet. He would ask that gentleman where he got his information?

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said his recollection was that Mr. SHERMAN had declared that he did not approve of the doctrines of the Helper book.

Mr. SMITH—I have it here. Mr. SMITH then proceeded to read the explanation of Mr. SHERMAN, being frequently requested by Mr. GROW to continue, until he had read the whole of Mr. SHERMAN's remarks. Did he disclaim the doctrines of the Helper book? I ask it here, and in the presence of the candidate on that side of the House, Does that gentleman disclaim the doctrines of the Helper book, as read here? [A pause.] The gentleman is dumb; he is silent. I desire to get the gentleman to speak, but he is as silent and dumb as an oyster. [laughter,] and the gentleman from Pennsylania wants to speak for him.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said he only wanted a correct statement.

Mr. NELSON thought it proper to say, that when Mr. SHERMAN had disavowed any intention to interfere with Slavery in the States, he considered that he (Mr. SHERMAN) had repudiated the ultra docrines of the book. That was the way he (NELSON) understood him.

Mr. SMITH would not go into the subject, but contended that he (Mr. SHERMAN) had not disclaimed the sentiments of the book as perfectly and fully as the gentleman from Iowa had done.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Independent,) quoted from a speech made by Mr. SHERMAN on the President's Message, in which he distinctly stated that he was opposed to any interference by the Northern people with Slavery in the Slave States. He knew that Mr. SHERMAN held these sentiments now.

Mr. SMITH said that he would not allow Mr. SHERMAN to speak by deputy. He demanded that when he desired to be vindicated he should speak for himself. He knew gentlemen wanted to hold the Democracy responsible for the failure to organize the House. This was manifested by the extraordinary manner of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. GROW.) That gentleman had told the House that the New-York *Herald* had supplied his side of the House with brains. [Laughter.] He would like to know who supplied him (Mr. GROW) with that essential property? [Continued laughter.] That phrase was not original with him; he got it from HORACE GREELEY, or at least from the New-York *Tribune*. But that was not the worst of it. The gentleman proclaimed that by this discussion the Democracy were engaged in disseminating the Helper book, and had given it a circulation that the Republican Committee had tried to effect in vain a year ago.

Mr. GROW wished to correct a word. If he had used the words "Republican Committee," instead of "Publishing Committee," it was a slip of the tongue.

Mr. SMITH knew that it was reported in the New-York *Herald* "Republican Committee." He supposed the gentleman had corrected it for the *Globe*, but the New-York *Herald* had a reporter who caught things as they fell from the lips of gentlemen. He had put down the words as they were uttered by the gentleman, (Mr. GROW,) and it was not the "Publishing," but the "Republican Committee." He would like to know what difference the gentleman found between them? He believed that HORACE GREELEY was the chief head of the "Republican Committee."

Mr. GROW said that if members would take the *Globe* they would find exactly what he did say, except the change of the word "Republican." But gentlemen chose to read the telegraphic reports, and that was what he complained of.

Mr. SMITH replied that gentlemen reformed themselves very much in the *Globe*. When they got into the office of the *Globe* they put themselves in a different dress.

Mr. GROW said that was the only alteration he had made.

Mr. SMITH read the report from the *Herald*.

Mr. GROW—Is it "Black Republican" there?

Mr. SMITH—Yes, Sir.

Mr. GROW—Does the gentleman think I said so?

Mr. SMITH—Well, the gentleman has got so accustomed to it that I suppose by this time he knows it by heart.

Mr. GROW—I do not know it.

Mr. SMITH then proceeded to charge upon Mr. GROW the responsibility of the failure of the Post-office Appropriation bill at the last session of Congress, by which the mail service of the country was brought into its present deplorable condition, reading from the record to prove his positions.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said that he was one of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the Post-office Appropriation bill, and he felt compelled to say to this House that nothing could have surprised him more than to hear the day before yesterday the lamentations of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GROW) over the loss of that bill and the fate of the mail contractors. His friend from Virginia (Mr. SMITH) had cited a large part of the history of that bill. He proposed to state more; and he stated here, in the presence of the House and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and where it would be known and heard by the mail contractors, that Mr. GROW alone was responsible for the defeat of that bill. Without intending to impeach his motives, he (Mr. BRANCH) thought he could say that the object he (Mr. GROW) had in view was to defeat the bill making appropriations for the Post-office Department, in order to compel the President of the United States to call back Congress in extra session, that he and his friends might obtain the control of the organization of the House at an earlier day. He (BRANCH) did not intend to divulge anything that occurred in that Committee of Conference, but he asserted that the honorable gentleman (GROW) knew then and knew now, that if the House had agreed to take the Senate Bill, and disagree to the amendment increasing the rate of postage, that the Senate would have receded, and the bill would not have been passed. He challenged a contradiction of the fact. If the object of the gentleman had been to prevent the Senate from infringing upon the prerogatives of the House, what reason could he give the mail contractors for having vot… twice against the bill before the Senate bill had been put upon it?

Mr. GROW claimed the floor to reply, but a long discussion ensued as to whether Mr. SMITH would be entitled to the floor if he yielded for any purpose, and several motions to adjourn till Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, met with a decided disapproval. Finally, the House agreed to take a ballot, when, on motion of Mr. BARKSDALE (Dem.,) of Mississippi, there was a call of the House.

After this the House proceeded to the twenty-first ballot, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 206.

Necessary to a choice, 104.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.)	100
Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.)	20
Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Amer.)	17
Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.)	17
Mr. MACLAY, of New-York, (Dem.)	9
Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)	11

The rest scattering among nineteen candidates.

No person having received a majority, there was no election.

Without transacting any other business, the House adjourned till Monday.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

A Republican Stag at Bay—Characteristics of Members of the House—The Debate of Friday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.

After the mail closed yesterday, the proceedings of the House, though with no practical result, became extremely exciting. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, described yesterday, attempted to take the floor against the protest of all his Republican friends, the fear being that he might commit some indiscretion; and finally, to avert the catastrophe, GALUSHA A. GROW rose in his place, and spoke for some ten or fifteen minutes with great clearness and force of manner, self-possession and confidence—confining his remarks, however, to praise of the New-York *Herald*, as a Democratic organ; "and alleging that its editorials furnished brains to the whole Southern States." This was betraying the alliance of the *Herald* with the Republicans a little too openly, and derisive peals of laughter broke from the Conservative benches. THOMAS J. BARR, of New-York, suggested that as the *Herald*, in the same sense, had furnished brains to the Garrison Abolitionists in the contest of 1856, when it supported JOHN C. FREMONT for the Presidency, the account between North and South, so far as this paper was concerned, might now be called square.

But the irrepressible FARNSWORTH was not so easily to be got rid of. In vain did STANTON, GROW, ISRAEL JUCKO WASHBURN, Jr., and all the deacons and elders in the Republican political synod, admonish and advise the willful man. In vain did GROW lay down the law to him, with the tip of his right forefinger touching the tip of the little finger on his left hand. FARNSWORTH, on the left side of the Clerk's chair, like MORRIS, of Illinois, on the right, seemed under the impression that there existed amongst his own friends a conspiracy to squelch him; and he fought like a moral Amadis de Gaul against the strangulating forces.

At this point, the fight was further complicated by the attempt of WM. SMITH, of Virginia, better known as Extra Billy, to make himself heard in lieu of FARNSWORTH. This was cakes and ale, sugar and sweetmeats, to the Republican leaders, and they sustained WM. SMITH, of Virginia, with all their strength. WM. SMITH, now be it remarked, is a smallish, thin and nervous little man, with rusty red-and-gray hair, small but prominent gray eyes, very high and large cheek-bones, a large mouth filled with regular teeth, florid of complexion and beardless, shrill and attenuated of voice, and exceedingly nervous and diffident in manner, though with a resolute struggle against such weaknesses. He is curiously like a certain class of men who come here from the North of Ireland, and might be set down—on his mere appearance—as the proprietor of a small linen-bleaching green, somewhere in the neighborhood of Belfast. His voice, too, has a high twang in it, very strongly recalling the brogue of the Black North; and if he could settle any where between Donegal and Fermanagh, there would be little danger of his ever being challenged at the polling booths and asked to show "his papers." All the natives of those benighted parts would set him down as to the manor born, and be right glad of such a thrifty and pushing little fellow-citizen having settled in their midst.

Between FARNSWORTH and SMITH the contest was kept up with great spirit—the former being talked to, and pulled by the coat-tail, and begged to sit down, on the Republican side; while WM. SMITH,—tremulous and yet vehement, with a spirit longing for the fray and a frame shaken by the suppressed agitations of nervousness,—was also entreated, on his own side of the House, to sit down and give the Illinois Republican an opportunity for hanging himself. In the midst of this wrangle the House was suddenly adjourned, on motion of some Republican member, name unknown; but this morning, when the popular Representatives again came together at 12 M., Mr. FARNSWORTH was given uninterrupted possession of the floor.

When he rose, however,—when this evil was upon them and no longer to be averted,—all the leading Republicans fled to the Corresponding-tables in the left hand corner, and there wrote and chatted, read newspapers and laughed, leaving but little more than 23 South Americans on the Opposition side to hear Mr. FARNSWORTH's harangue. The speech of that gentleman was a full justification for all their fears. In the first place, he announced his intention of doing mischief to his friends, by declaring that he desired no one but himself to be bound by his remarks. He then commenced with a bad blunder, holding ROGER A. PRYOR, of Virginia, responsible for an article which appeared in the Richmond *Enquirer*, at a time when Mr. PRYOR had nothing whatever to say to that paper. This threw the speaker fearfully off his balance, as he had evidently prepared his whole speech on the assumption of holding PRYOR, on the floor of the House, responsible for what he had written when in the higher and purer atmosphere of journalism. Staggered and taken aback, but dogged in the resolve to hold the floor, FARNSWORTH next picked up a volume called *Black Diamonds*, and read extracts apparently advocating the reopening of the African Slave-trade. It never seemed to occur to the speaker that until he could prove that sixty or seventy leading Democrats had indorsed this volume and subscribed money for its circulation, the parallel which he wished to establish with HELPER's book must fall in its most essential particular.

In reply to a charge made by FARNSWORTH, that the South wished to reopen the human ebony trade with Africa, WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB, the Hardshell Baptist of Alabama, leaped up and indignantly repudiated any such sentiment on behalf of his State. Not satisfied with this, the Republican blunderer then addressed the same question to W. PORCHER MILES, of South Carolina, who at once promptly and with honest energy, carrying conviction to every mind, scornfully repudiated any wish to evade any law of the United States, and least of all to reopen the African Slave-trade. MILES is a handsome and finely-built young man of some three or four and thirty, with a very English face, dark-brown curly hair and full dark beard; his forehead is full and broad, his complexion healthy, eyes large and soft, and his whole manner full of a dignified and high-spirited earnestness. He completely turned the tables on FARNSWORTH, by asking that member "if *he* was in favor of obeying the Fugitive Slave law?"

At this point the danger to the Republicans became so critical that BENJAMIN STANTON, of Ohio, and WM. KELLOGG, of Illinois, dashed in between the bull in their political China-shop and the red handkerchief held out by the Democrats to inflame and torment him. They implored their "*friend*" to sit down and let them speak for him; they were evidently in the blue stage of fright, and in a great measure succeeded in covering over their front from any further disaster.

But the dull blunderer could not see his position yet. He asked BONHAM, of South Carolina, and Gov. McRAE, of Mississippi, the same questions which he had addressed to PORCHER MILES, and from them substantially he received the same answers—McRAE stating that, individually, he was in favor of reopening the slave-trade, but that such was not the sentiment either of his State or of the Democratic Party, and that he (McRAE) would obey the National Constitution in all points, though thinking it open to improvement in this particular.

Seeing the advantage they had, the Democrats sprang up in all quarters, shaking political red handkerchiefs in the eyes of the Republican bull, who rushed hither and thither, mashing and stamping the precious crockery and vases carefully prepared to receive the flesh and onions of the House patronage.

SAMUEL R. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) made a desparing effort to throw a lasso over the forelegs of the wild animal, and bring him down on his sofa; but all efforts and all means of check were unavailing. JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, Anti-Administration Democrat; JOHN COCHRANE, Democrat, of New-York; JAMES C. ROBINSON, Douglas Democrat, of Illinois; and CRAWFORD, Secession Democrat, of Georgia,—all these, representing varieties of conservative sentiment, one after the other, disclaimed any desire to reopen the Slave-trade; and the mad sport went ahead on the floor, with a perfect looseness of tantalization and wicked deviltry, such as it would be impossible to picture justly.

JOHN J. McRAE, of Mississippi, is a very peculiar looking little man, and his intellect appears as vigorous as his face is striking. With a large head, mounted on a small but gracefully-built body, Mr. McRAE at a distance, and with his hat on, has a very youthful air; but, on coming closer, we observe that the smooth skin of the cheeks is dry and sallow, the dark eyes badly crows'-footed under the lower lids, the forehead and crown only thinly covered with dark hair, growing silvery in patches, and the mouth chiseled down the outer corners with lines which it must have taken fifty years of active and perplexing labors to engrave. Full of quick talent and humor, very Southern in his hospitality, and frankly generous in all the relations of political and social life, the little Governor is a favorite in all circles, and regarded as one of the readiest debaters and most trenchant humorists on the floor of the House. He is not so good at a set speech, but when he can provoke his enemies to question him, his answers are invariably as sudden and cleaving as the electrical charges from the bath battery of our old friend Professor VERGNES.

While this description has been written, the contest between the Irrepressible Conflict bull and the Democratic Matadors has been waged with unexampled drollery and the most comical results. PORCHER MILES, in particular, has distinguished himself by the calmness, courtesy, and clear logical vigor of his assaults. The Hard-shell Baptist COBB has also made several wild Alabamian charges, with a crimson cloak rolled round his left arm, and a long Indian spear of invective and ridicule protruding several yards from beneath his right shoulder.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, of Mississippi, then jumps into the arena and scornfully denies that either he or his State desires the reopening of the Slave-trade under present circumstances, or were in league with WALKER in his raid on Nicaragua. [LAMAR has a rather tall and full figure, is probably not more than thirty-two or thirty-three years of age, with a large high forehead bulging out over his face, long, sleek and plentiful brown hair, combed back behind his ears, a reddish-brown beard only shaved on the upper lip, blue eyes with a red tinge in them, and a nose of the average size, which at no place stands out on a line with the overhanging forehead. As a speaker, he is extremely fiery, and inclined to raise his voice; but his portraitures and descriptions are graphic and poetical, extensively colored with Southern war-paint, and heightened to an interesting point by many romantic exaggerations.

LOGAN, of Illinois, was brought to his feet by a charge made against his District by Mr. FARNSWORTH. On behalf of that part of Illinois called Egypt, he pronounced the statement of the Republican member "false in every particular." A little further on, when FARNSWORTH declared that he would not obey the Fugitive-Slave law, BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, rose and denounced him as "false to the oath which he would be called upon to take if the House ever organized, and already a traitor in heart against the Constitution and the Union."

Here again several Republicans rose, but in such confusion as to defy all attempts to get their names, and entreated Mr. FARNSWORTH to cease speaking, on the pretence of being anxious for a vote. But the irrepressible man went on, blundering, breaking and raving—accusing Judge DOUGLAS on account of an article published in the Washington *States*, and continuing this, though assured by every Douglas man on the floor—and prominent amongst these ADRAIN, of New-Jersey—that the *States* did not represent the sentiments either of DOUGLAS or his friends. Here, too, for the first time, ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, a South American, and late the Speaker candidate of that interest, was brought to the floor by what he considered an insult against his own State; and thus FARNSWORTH has, in the short space of one hour and a half—during which this writing has continued—managed to consolidate against himself demonstrations from the three divisions of the Conservative interest, heretofore at war amongst themselves, but doubtfully united in opposition to the Republican success!

At length—2 o'clock, P. M.—the matadors of Democracy seem to have grown weary of baiting him, there being evidently no prospect of "abating the nuisance" in that way. They now loll on the benches, laughing at the blank dismay depicted on the faces of the Republicans, as this omnivorous, carnivorous and gramnivorous devourer of forbidden dainties, wanders off into the wilderness in search of a Pacific Railroad, and a Free Homestead Law, which is to give farms of several hundred square miles each to every one who can be prevailed upon to accept them. FARNSWORTH raises up his voice against these enormities, while floor and galleries raise up shouts of laughter, with difficulty to be repressed by the mallet and horrified treble of the Clerk. As to the imagery employed by this Republican statesman, it is somewhat confused. He talks, for instance, of the "cooing song of the spider" when attempting to get innocent flies to pay visits to his reticulated parlor. He also relates a good many old Joe Millers—long ago invalided and humanely put on retired pensions—such as that of the doctor who "was death on fits," and whose treatment of all diseases first consisted in giving "fits" to his patients by the exhibition of particular drugs.

It is now twenty minutes to 3 P. M., and it must be confessed that FARNSWORTH has got on a good deal better within the last quarter of an hour. He asks the South, "If you dissolve the Union, what will you do with it? How will you divide the Mississippi River? Won't you give the North a show to bring down their lumber-rafts? And how will you divide Yankee Doodle? Won't you give us a share of that great song? Don't the gentlemen who crowd these galleries, and are the *claqueurs* for the Union sentiment, know that if the Union were dissolved, these stately buildings would become mere stone quarries where marble would be cheap, and these halls would but be tenanted by bats and rats? Gentlemen of the South, I say again, if you dissolve the Union, what will you do with it?" Had Mr. DICK been here he might have suggested to "cook it;" but that amiable madman not being here, and the mail closing, the question must remain unanswered to another letter! As the letter closes, WM. H. ENGLISH, of Indiana, author of the Kansas English bill, is on his feet asking some pertinent questions on this subject.

NOBODY.

THE SENATORIAL PRINTING—ACTION OF THE CAUCUS—THE PROBABILITIES OF THE HOUSE ORGANIZING.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus held to-day, for the nomination of a Printer to the Senate, was attended by some thirty members, and organized by the election of JESSE D. WRIGHT to the Chair. The name of Gen. G. W. BOWMAN was presented by Dr. GWIN, and urged upon the Caucus as a personal favor to the President—Mr. BUCHANAN considering that the nomination of this gentleman would be necessary to refute the calumnies uttered by CORNELIUS WENDELL. Then followed a running debate of an hour and a half in length, during which it was again and again urged by those favoring Gen. BOWMAN, that the nomination was demanded by the President exclusively as a personal favor.

The friends of Mr. WENDELL became indignant at this, and the whole matter, involving the receipt for $3,000 and the transfer of the *Union* newspaper, was again ripped up. Finally eight of the Senators, BROWN, CLAY, CHESNUT, CLINGMAN, IVERSON, JOHNSON, of Tennessee, PUGH and TOOMBS, rose up and left the Caucus, refusing to be bound by its decision. Two or three of those who remained are also understood to dislike the nomination, but submitted to it out of deference to the President. In this catalogue must be reckoned FITCH, of Indiana, and Dr. GWIN, who cares nothing for BOWMAN, but has an earnest and commendable wish to oblige WM. M. BROWNE, the editor of the *Constitution*.

Under these circumstances, it is not possible that BOWMAN's nomination can ever be confirmed in open Senate, there being 20 regular opposition Senators, together with the eight Democrats who left the Caucus, and DOUGLAS, who will be in his place when the discussion is resumed next January, making a total force against BOWMAN of 28 to 19 in his favor. Such being the facts, there would appear every chance that no printer to the Senate will be nominated this Session, but that the Superintendent of Public Printing will receive orders to have the work carried on as heretofore, without change.

The speech of THOS. A. R. NELSON, the strongest man on the South-American side, delivered this afternoon, has produced a deep effect. It was extremely moderate in tone; he spoke highly of SHERMAN, personally, but declared that his endorsement of HELPER had placed him in a position where his election would agitate and excite the Southern mind to an uncontrollable point. NELSON said that the men who acted with him would finally unite upon any national man who might be presented in a fair spirit.

It is now pretty certain that four of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats are willing to unite with the South-Americans in this decision—HORACE F. CLARK, GARNETT B. ADRIAN, JETUR R. RIGGS, (do not print that "Peter" a second time,) and JOHN G. DAVIS. JOHN B. REYNOLDS, of Albany, however, is still said to hold out against this arrangement, and the Republicans claim that he stands willing to vote for SHERMAN whenever his vote will elect. GEORGE BRIGGS, of New-York, (American,) stands steadfastly by his party colors, always voting with the South Americans, and a member of their caucuses; but LUTHER C. CARTER, elected as an American in SEARING's district, has transferred himself, bag and baggage, to the Republican side. This is the more curious, as a week since Mr. CARTER was vehement in avowing that his tongue might rot in his mouth, and his right arm be withered at the shoulder, before, either by word or deed, he would assist in electing one who had assumed Mr. SHERMAN's position. He will have to explain this to his constituents.

It is now clearer than ever that the Republicans lack five votes of an election, and that four of these they can never get. It is also well known that of the men who still continue voting for SHERMAN in order to force the Democrats to terms with the South Americans, *nine positively*, and thirteen as alleged, would not to-day give SHERMAN their votes on a trial intended to be decisive. This is so well understood here—though it might be a breach of confidence to publish names and reasons until the struggle is over—that the rank and file of Republicans are now clamoring against the obstinacy and selfishness of their leaders, who are resolved to sacrifice nothing themselves, while asking such sacrifices to be made for them.

Gen. MILLSON will, in all human probability, be the Speaker, but his nomination two days ago was premature, and impeded the result. Arrangements must be made with the South Americans for the remaining patronage of the House, and the five Anti-Lecompton men have also to be conciliated. It is thought by many here that the position of JOHN H. REYNOLDS in this contest has been partially influenced by the bargain made and carried out between FERNANDO WOOD and the Albany Republicans in the late Municipal contest. RANS VAN VALKENBURGH is always in his company, and RANS, as every one knows, was the chief managing Republican who brought down the Republican "canal boys" to New-York City to work as they did for WOOD. RANS is said to have won largely on WOOD's election, and as REYNOLDS has always acted with WOOD, the association between these two, just at the present time, looks suspicious.

The bungling questions of FARNSWORTH to-day brought out publicly the fact, that of all the Southern men in the House, but one—Gov. McRAE, of Mississippi—is in favor of reopening the African Slave-trade; and even McRAE himself is not in favor of doing this until it can be done legally—which means never. Much misapprehension having previously existed on this subject, the Democrats owe a large leather medal to Mr. FARNSWORTH for having given them an opportunity to put themselves straight on the record. They would have scorned to explain, if not questioned; but it is one of the cardinal points of faith in a Southern man to always answer when asked, no matter whether the reply may help or hurt the party with which he acts.

M. B.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Eighteen Days and Twenty Hours from San Francisco.

$1,408,234 IN SPECIE.

Important from Central and South America.

The steamship *Baltic*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, left Aspinwall on the night of the 17th inst., with the passengers and $1,408,234 in treasure which left San Francisco on the 5th, on board the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*, and arrived at her dock on Saturday morning, making the through trip in 18 days 20 hours from San Francisco, the shortest passage ever made.

The *Baltic*, on her outward voyage, arrived at Aspinwall at noon of the 12th, in 6 days 22 hours from New-York, thus enabling her passengers to cross the Isthmus and embark at Panama in *one week from* New-York.

The *Baltic* brought on freight 267 sacks cocoa, 1,253 bales bark, and 223 seroons indigo.

The United States mails and passengers from New-York, per *Northern Light* Dec. 5, were still remaining at Panama when the *Baltic* sailed.

The United States frigates *Roanoke* and *Sabine*, and storeship *Relief*, were at Aspinwall, and United States ships *Lancaster*, *Saranac* and *Levant*, were at Panama.

We are indebted to W. J. BULL…, Esq., Purser of the *Baltic*, for the prompt delivery of our correspondence and exchanges.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Trial of a Libel Suit—The Arraignment of Judge Terry for the Homicide of Senator Broderick—Suicides, Miscellaneous News, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

The news of the week is all told in a line,—GRANT's libel suit against the *Bulletin*. The boys in the street discussed it, and in the billiard saloons and at the hotels; everywhere, indeed, it was the topic until steamer day came, and knocked it back among the events of history. GRANT is a jolly, good-natured, fat old citizen, who represented a part of San Francisco in the State Senate last winter, and advocated, as warmly as a fat, good-natured man might, the bulkhead scheme, against which all the merchants and mechanics of the town were arrayed, as in solid phalanx. The proposal of the scheme was to fix a permanent water-line about the harbor, and to give to two or three old wharf-owners the monopoly of erecting a bulkhead along this line, with the further monopoly of all the tolls, wharfage and dockage. The *Bulletin*, which claims to be the organ of the people against all monopolies, pitched right and left into the project, and used language touching GRANT that even in New-York would have been deemed strong and unmistakeably libellous. Upon one letter, written by Deacon KNOX, a libel suit was founded. It has occupied the Court for about a week, furnished the lawyers excellent opportunities to discuss the liberties and liabilities of the Press, and kept the largest court-room in the city packed from beginning to end of the trial. The *Bulletin* admitted the libel—there was no getting over that—and pleaded mitigating circumstances. Gen. McDOUGAL, a prominent candidate for the vacant seat of BRODERICK in the United States Senate, summed up for the plaintiff, and spent two good days in abusing your old friend SIMONTON, who, though but a week in the country when the libel was printed, was held responsible for it. The jury, who were presumed to be well biased towards the defendants, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, laying the damages at $500. As this was but one per cent. of the sum which was claimed, the *Bulletin* people were jolly, and begged to be considered victors. They moderated their mirth, however, and studied their phrases in commenting on the matter, as there is a pretty strong combination of people here who suffered in one way or another at the hands of the old Vigilance Committee, and who are bound to spike *Bulletin's* guns if the thing is possible. The day after the verdict, the damages and costs were paid up, and intimations received that other suits were about to be started by GRANT forthwith.

Judge TERRY was arraigned in the Court of Sessions on Tuesday last, upon the indictment for killing Senator BRODERICK. Messrs. CRITTENDEN and HOGE, of this city, appeared as his counsel, and moved that the indictment should be certified to the Fourth District Court for trial. The latter Court is presided over by Judge HAGAR, whose sympathies would all be with the accused. Counsel for TERRY argued that under the law under which he was indicted, the crime charged against him was in fact manslaughter, though not so specifically named; and that, therefore, the case must necessarily be transferred to Judge HAGAR's Court.

Mr. BROWN, District Attorney, claimed that the law provided, that in all cases except murder, manslaughter and arson, the jurisdiction should be in the Court of Sessions, and that the killing of a person in a duel, was technically neither one of these, but a special crime, depending for its criminality upon a particular statute.

The Court decided that the motion should be denied. Judge BLAKE said that the crime of dueling was certainly not manslaughter; and, if not manslaughter, it would have to be either murder or arson to make it transferable. The Judge thought that the Legislature did not intend to class it with murder, however much it might resemble it.

The Judge suggested that the question had better perhaps be referred to the Supreme Court, in the way of a *mandamus* to compel the transfer of the indictment.

Counsel for defense replied that such was the course proposed by them.

The matter was accordingly continued until the 20th of December, to give time for the suing out and determination of a *mandamus*.

The town was considerably excited this morning over the announcement that ELBRIDGE GERRY PAIGE, the well-known "Dow, Jr.," had committed suicide. Few writers in the Union, probably, was better known than PAIGE, under the *nom de plume* which he had made his own. I believe he was a native of Litchfield, Conn., and aged about 43 years. He started the Sunday *Mercury* in New-York, and subsequently was engaged in various literary pursuits, in which he displayed abilities worthy of a higher aim than his ambition sought. About five years ago he came to California, where he has been employed latterly as a printer at the case. For some time past he has been addicted to strong drink, which, probably led him to the purpose of self destruction. His room was in a miserable tenement on Pacific-street, above Kearney. About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, some women in the same house hearing an unusual noise in his apartment, went in and found him apparently dying, suffering intensely, and calling for water to quench his thirst. It is supposed that his death was caused by arsenic. As an indication of Mr. PAIGE's scholastic acquirements, it is mentioned that he set up in New-York the entire work of *Ray's Hebrew Lexicon*.

A telegraphic dispatch from Sacramento this morning states that GEO. T. EVANS, the well-known pianist took laudanum Saturday evening, and but for the early discovery, he would have died. Cause unknown. Mr. EVANS came out here recently as pianist for Madame BISCACCIANTI, and has been highly successful, being far more popular than his principal.

Among the passengers eastward by to-day's steamer is Dr. O. M. WOZENCRAFT, who goes to Washington to press upon Congress a measure of much importance as well as novelty. He proposes a grant, by Congress, to the State of California, of the tract of land bounded by the Colorado River on the west, the line between the United States and Mexico on the south, and the San Bernardino range of mountains on the west and north. This land, known as the Valley of the Colorado, is now desert and worthless, but is believed to be susceptible of such improvement as will convert it into a region fitted for cultivation, and adapted to the

wants of a numerous population. It is not only useless to the Federal Government. but a positive obstruction to travel and communication between California and the Eastern States. Owing to the barrenness and aridity of this tract, it has been found impossible to establish stations on the line of the Overland Mail route which should cross it, and the stage road consequently encroaches upon Mexican territory for a considerable distance.

Though destitute of water, the land within the limits described is of good quality, and with irrigation would become of greater value. It has been ascertained that the general level of the district is 70 feet lower than the sea. It is supposed that a supply of water can be obtained from the Colorado River, and in times of flood, from the slough called New River, sufficient to fertilize an area comprising 6,000,000 acres. The construction of the necessary engineering works will require the expenditure of a large sum of money, which can only be obtained by a lien upon the grant when procured;—and De Wozencroft proposes, in the event that the cession is made to the State, to form a company who shall reclaim this Colorado Valley, by introducing the needed supply of water. It is to be hoped that Congress will not hesitate to pass the needed bill. If the enterprise succeeds it will prove of great value; and if it fails nobody will be harmed except those who attempt to carry it through.

The accounts from the Washoe silver mines continue to be almost marvelous, and our capitalists are constantly making heavy investments in them. Wm. M. Lent, of this city, invested $30,000 in them day before yesterday. Henry Meredith, whose name is familiar to Californians, has paid $10,000 for one-twenty-fourth in the Ophir lead.

Another vein of silver ore has recently been discovered by some Mexicans about four miles from Virginiatown, on the toll road leading from thence to Steamboat Valley. Some of the ore had been assayed with such conveniences as could be procured on the spot, and the proprietors entertain a well-founded belief that the lead is extensive and valuable.

The celebrated Comstock ledge has been opened in a new place, at a point lower than any heretofore worked, and the ore found to be richer than ever. The vein of silver ore in this ledge becomes richer and more abundant the deeper it is worked.

A vein of galena (lead ore) is reported to have been discovered the other side of Carson River.

A correspondent of a Sacramento paper states that a rich silver mine has been discovered in the Mojave Valley, 130 miles east of Los Angelos.

Col. Fremont's famous Mariposa grant is set down in the tax list as containing 47,370 acres, valued at $200,000; improvements, $8,000; personal property, $2,800. The total annual taxation on these valuations amounts to $4,457 30. It is reasonable to say that the Colonel's receipts for gold will, in the ensuing year, be more than equal to the entire assessed value of the ranche as above.

From Another Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

The overland mail makes such a hash of the news from California that it requires considerable enterprise to gather any items that will be new by the time the steamer reaches you; and as we have had no "diamond weddings" to talk about and write about, we can only air the most common-place events, which the Jenkinses of the Press here have previously turned inside and out, several times; and the earnest manner in which the rainy season has set in has thrown a damper on things in general, not that we don't want rain—on the contrary we do, or rather we *did*—but would fain have a little cessation, and a chance to pump our cellars out, it being a peculiarity of San Francisco cellars, especially down town, to become cisterns, and just about these days there is a brisk business being done in the pumping line. As a matter of course, people have no time to move goods above high-water mark, beforehand—in fact it is of no consequence as long as the water has not made its appearance. The bottom tier of a pile of salt or barrels of sugar is much improved by a few days soaking. I looked down a cellar-way, yesterday, and observed a few hundred bags of coffee and beans undergoing the swelling process, considerably increasing the stock on hand; and in another basement noticed a hundred or two cases of furniture floating around on a voyage of discovery, and a gentleman Irishman, who roomed there, bound on a yachting excursion on a bureau, very complacently smoking his pipe, waiting for the water to fall, that he might get out a clean shirt for Sunday. It *has* rained, fairly "poured," for a week, giving a refreshing appearance to all green things, except the *fleas* that were caught out, and they, in California lingo, had to "get up and git." You must know or rather you *would* know, if you lived in this country, that those industrious little insects in former times were counted at four quarts to the square foot, but latterly are not quite so abundant. Still there is still enough left to keep up a little pleasurable excitement, and a disposition to come to the scratch, which is very pleasant when you are out making a very genteel call and can't indulge in the luxury. I have seen in a court-room the learned Judge rubbing with a ruler the place where a little varmint was showing his contempt for the Court, while the 'counsel" was making an affecting appeal to the jury, at the same time rubbing the calf of his leg with the heel of his other boot,—the jury in the meantime going through a great variety of gyrations from like causes, producing like effects. I remember noticing the philosopher Greeley, when making his speech from the balcony of the Oriental Hotel, punctuating his discourse with sudden grabs, clinching with great vigor various parts of his person; and, by the same token, I remember his forgetting for the moment his Job-like afflictions and sitting down. The chair must have been very hot, for he bounced up with astonishing celerity. To what ills is flesh heir to. In connection with the former subject, I might quote the flea market very lively in doors, where they take refuge from the rain; and in the words of the poet (Tennyson, I believe): "How doth the busy flea, improve each shining hour."

There is not much going on here about these days. Washoe silver mines and "Ladies' Fairs" are the all absorbing topics. It has got to be the fashion here to hold Fairs on the slightest provocation. If Rev. Mr. Creamcheese gets seedy, the lady members get up a Fair, and clothe him. If the domestic crockery has met with any accident, they get up a Fair and devote the proceeds to new delf. If the aforesaid Reverend fancies he can't save as many souls in the old church as he could in a new edifice on a grand scale, and that he ought to have as good a place to preach in as certain other parsons have, he has but to lament that the accommodations are so limited, and forthwith the lady portion of the congregation rush forth and meet in grave consultation. Some one proposes the original idea of a *fair*, and away they go, fairly "bilin" over with zeal in the cause. The result is, they get a few thousand dollars by selling red flannel pin cushions at horrible prices—gouty slippers at the price of a pair of patent-leathers, (giving no change back,) and should there be any lady acquaintance with faint prospects of adding her mite to the great want of the country-population, a wardrobe of diminutive pattern, but endless in quantity, is immediately constructed, and the aforesaid is waited upon with the modest request that she will come down to the tune of a few hundreds, and patronize the good cause. On a capital of $5,000, a lot is bought at $6,000, a church planned to cost $50,000; they run in debt, and are ever after in deep distress, and fairly choke the money out of the members of the congregation, who are afraid to say no.

If asked how they expect to pay such a debt, they say, "We trust to Providence." It's my firm belief that it is a very risky business to trust to Providence in a country where money is worth 3 per cent a month.

Don't you think it is almost time to drop the Broderick duel matter. You have certainly made the most of it. The excitement has died away here a long time ago, and you scarcely hear the subject mentioned now. He has turned out a greater man dead than he probably ever would had he lived. He need not have fought the duel—he never was forced into it—he brought it upon himself, and would have killed his opponent if he could; his intentions were good. He took the chances and lost. Had he killed his man, then Terry would have been the martyr. What we don't like is—that the reputation of the entire length and breadth of California should suffer utter condemnation because two men in the furtherance of their own selfish ends and aims in the struggle in the filthy pool of politics, happen to quarrel, and go out to vindicate their wounded *honor* (?) at the pistol's mouth.

No doubt the general belief abroad now is, that no man's life is safe in California, and more especially in this City. The acts of two such men as Terry and Broderick are no criterion for the character of the whole community. They may have had their cliques of friends and politicians, but they were no leaders or beacons for this community, any more than Billy Mulligan is for the peace-loving citizens of New-York. We may have a duel now and then, but we do not allow bullies to walk up and down our streets knocking down harmless people without cause or provocation, and if arrested at all, their bosom friends, sworn officers of the law, release them at once and apologize for the mistake of some over zealous policeman who was not posted, and did not know that the services of the party at elections was a *carte blanche* to knock down and drag out just whom they pleased. In this respect we do claim to be in advance of New-York, and it would be more consistent to be horrified at the nightly brawls and murders in Broadway than to lament and hold forth so dolefully over the morals of California. Don't waste your crocodile tears over us. We are a little particular in the matter of morals of our preachers; and besides, you have work nearer home. Send a few missionaries to Baltimore.

The gay season has fairly commenced: the Oakland people got up a grand ball in aid of the Agricultural Society last week. All the young people went over, to have a good time. They had just got under way, when the rain came down in torrents, and it continued to pour down all night, and outdoors it was dark as Erebus; the consequence was, nobody could get away, and they all had to stay all night, and dance the programme through two or three times, to keep warm. The roof of the liquor room leaked so, that the liquors became too much diluted to do any injury. They came home next morning, looking tired and sleepy, and very much as if they had "run all night."

The opening subscription soiree of the Winter series took place at Pickwick Hall, on the 29th ult., and was a very handsome affair. These soirees are *the* affairs of the season, and none but the "*crème de la crème*" can gain admittance, being conducted strictly on the genteel principle. The spread of crinoline is truly wonderful, and the toilets very stunning.

Weddings are very much in vogue just now, and the matrimonial market seems to revive; young and tender candidates go off very briskly, and the older and tougher style indulge in faint hopes of the "good time coming."

The last news from the Washoe Silver Mines confirms the rumors of the extensiveness of the vein. It has been traced for three miles. At present they are almost cut off by the deep snows on the mountains, and are only accessible on snow shoes. The ore, however, is being got out ready for transportation in the Spring. The smelting of the ore is going on, and about $4,000 a day is being got out. Fretz & Ralston sent by this steamer the first bar of silver from this source. The assay shows about equal value of gold and silver—about $10,000 per day can be got out from the Walsh mine and Bryant and Raymond. The amount of ore sent down in the Spring will be incredulous in its value. New mines have also been discovered in the Mohave country, about 150 miles from Los Angeles, giving from $4 to $28 per ton of silver and gold mixed. The ore resembles the Washoe ore, and it is surmised that it is a continuation of the same vein, following the mountain range. If so, silver will be very plentiful hereabouts.

The steamer (propeller) *Santa Cruz* left yesterday for Guaymas, Mazatlan and San Blas. She is to run regularly between San Francisco and those ports. Some say, however, that it is all humbug, and that she is going on a fillibuster expedition. A large quantity of arms were shipped to Mexico a few weeks since.

Two cargoes of Japanese goods are expected daily. If they arrive before the Holidays, large profits will be realized. Samples of furniture and all sorts of knicks-knacks were sent over to Japan by the vessels now expected, to be got up in similar style a la Japanese for this market—some seem very "gorgeous."

Col. Fremont is getting along swimmingly in his mining operations—has just set at work the largest quartz mill in the State, having 48 stampers. The Supreme Court refuses to grant a writ of error to the parties' claiming, who have bothered him so much on the plea of States-right sovereignty. Probably a writ of restitution will be granted him, and he will recover all his mines; and his prospects may be set down as extremely flattering. He may be regarded, or rather *is* regarded hereabouts, as the Republican candidate for the coming Presidential term. If he manifests as much energy and perseverance in the administration of the affairs of the Government as he has in his fight for his mining property, he will make a good President. He has had a hard battle, and bids fair to be rewarded.

Maj. Hensley, the President of the California Steam Navigation Company, one of the most popular and deservedly-esteemed gentlemen of California, goes East by this steamer, with his accomplished lady, to spend the Winter in Washington. Mr. Stephen Massett, after a short sojourn with us, returns on the steamer also, for the purpose of writing, at the suggestion of his friends, a book embodying the many incidents of travel over the world, and the good things he has written. He has the material to get up a very interesting work, which will undoubtedly meet with great success. He has seen much, traveled a great deal, and has a wonderful faculty for description, and is fully equal to the task of writing such a book as will please the reading public. He has the best wishes of a host of friends in California.

The Overland mail is getting to be one of the most popular institutions of the day hereabouts, and, in consequence of the slow time made by the Vanderbilt line, increases in importance. We can't do without the Overland mail, and it would be an unfortunate move to discontinue it. Let everybody patronize it.

PODGERS.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Affairs in Costa Rica—Return of President Mora—Diplomatic Movements—Quiet in Nicaragua and Salvador—Guatemala—Letter from the United States Minister—The Belize Treaty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

President Mora, of Costa Rica, arrived here on the 13th, from New-York, and goes to Central America in the steamship *Guatemala* on the 19th. As nine-tenths of the people of Costa Rica earnestly wish his return, it is likely he will be met at Punta Arenas by a sufficient number of men to insure his return to San José without bloodshed. If not, he will go to Nicaragua or Salvador, and wait the course of events. The revolution that overthrew Mora is attributed entirely to the machinations of half a dozen of Mora's personal enemies. The people grumbled at Mora's spending $7,000 a month in military matters, but thinks they have a right to grumble now that his successor spends $26,000 per month in "fuss and feathers." The country owes now $90,000 more than it did when Mora left, which is nearly a dollar a head for all the inhabitants. A letter from San José says: "We are now free; have liberty, &c.; all good on paper; but if you open your mouth against the Government, you are exiled. Talk about Mora's tyranny! Why, on mere suspicion, you are notified to leave forthwith. To give you an idea: The last mail from Panama was taken first to the house of the President, J. M. Montealegre, where Violo (Secretary of State) was waiting, and the correspondence opened. * * * The hope is, that Mora will come back next steamer; but if he don't, why his chances are poor."

The Government of Dr. Montealegre is not considered a stable one. The mass of the people are in favor of the return of President Mora. They say the country prospered exceedingly under President Mora, whilst now, although great promises are made as to improvements in roads, bridges, &c., the Government is without credit abroad or confidence at home, and everything is at a stand-still. The peasants, almost to a man, desire the return of Mora. Those who now hold the reins of Government are very timid and fearful of his return, and act as men generally do who have grasped power by dishonest means.

In the National Assembly the friends of the Administration strive to stifle debates on any question that has two sides to it, and it and the Provisional President are constantly suggesting orders and edicts to provide for their own security against a popular commotion. And they even suspect some of the most influential of their own numbers to be traitors to them. Don Jesus Jimenes, Secretary of State, is strongly suspected with having favored the late attempt at reaction, and Salazar, the military commander who betrayed President Mora, is known to have favored it. But Montealegre and his Government do not feel themselves strong enough to punish either of these men, even by deprivation of office.

It appears that Salazar quickly lost all his share of the $20,000 bribe for seizing President Mora, at a *monte* table, and on being refused an additional sum by his new masters, breathed vengeance against them, and "went right off" and attempted the new revolt in favor of Gen. Mora, which would probably have succeeded, had he not blabbed the matter to an old woman, who told it to her confessor, and her confessor posted the Government. I gave you an account of this affair at the time of its occurrence, six weeks since. The Englishmen, Joy and Allpress, Sir William Gore Ouseley, and others of their countrymen, so constantly repeat to everybody that they had nothing to do with the conspiracy against President Mora, that every one now believes them to have been the originators of it.

Mr. Dimitry, United States Minister Resident to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, had gone to the latter country, where he was suffering from coast fever. His Secretary, Mr. Ward, came passenger to Panama in the *Guatemala*, for Washington. Sir William G. Ouseley is expected on the next steamer.

NICARAGUA.

The President, after it was known that Walker's new expedition had bursted up, issued the usual flaming proclamation against the fillibusters, and put forth the usual braggadocio about their being swallowed by the brave Nicaraguans in a body, if they had come, and then the nation subsided into its accustomed lethargy.

SALVADOR.

This Republic is quiet, and is obliged to be, so long as President-Gen. Barrios' 5,000 soldiers are faithful to him.

The annual fairs of Chalatenango and San Vicente were not productive of any disorder, but were less profitable to the speculators on account of the scarcity of indigo this year.

GUATEMALA.

In this State the people have been having great festivities over the anniversary of the birthday of Carrera, who rose from the position of pig-driver to that of Dictator of Guatemala, and who, take him all in all, does not make a very bad ruler. Guatemala seems to be subsiding into a theocracy, judging from the fact that the papers contain but little else than church decrees, and accounts of religious ceremonies.

Hon. Beverly L. Clark, United States Minister Resident to Guatemala and Honduras, has written a long letter to the Government of the former, contesting its right to dispose of its territory as it did lately in the Belize treaty to Great Britain. He also placed on record a protest against the same, as follows:

I, Beverly L. Clarke, resident Minister of the United States of America, near the Republics of Guatemala and Honduras, for and in the name of the said Government of the United States of America, do now and hereby make, enter and publish this my solemn protest: First, Against the treaty of April 30, 1859, between the Republic of Guatemala and the Government of Great Britain, as a clear and palpable violation of the letter, spirit, and provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, dated July 5, 1850, and commonly known as the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. Second, Against the conduct of the Government of Guatemala in cautiously withholding and concealing from the American Representative, then resident at this Court and this Capital, all knowledge of the pendency of negotiations, vitally affecting the interests and policy of his Government, thereby depriving him of the right and privilege of defending those rights and maintaining that policy, as violative of the established courtesies which belong to, and exist in diplomatic intercourse, and in disregard of the claims of the United States to that impartiality which is supposed to exist in favor of a friendly power, when the rights and interests of that power are involved; and, third, Against the confession of the Government of Guatemala to the occupancy and title of Great Britain, of and to the country designated in said treaty of April 30, 1859, as being opposed to the whole history of the Central American Confederation, and equally opposed to the entire history of Guatemala up to the date of said treaty.

The arguments in the letter, which you will perceive would occupy more space in the Times than you could afford to give it, are condensed in the foregoing.

Mr. Clarke's health has slightly improved.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have had no mail from Bogota the past fortnight. A rumor prevails here that one thousand men, sent by President Ospina to put down the Revolutionary Government of the State of Bolivar, had arrived at Mompos on the Magdalena River, in that State. I do not give much credit to the report, principally because it seems to me President Ospina could not be guilty of such a suicidal act. The moment he takes an active, open part in the quarrels of the political parties in the States, that moment will be the signal for his own overthrow. By a system of non-intervention, he may manage to keep in office till the expiration of his term in 1861, and then quietly give place to Gen. Herran. If he has sent National troops into Bolivar, Bogota will soon be occupied by his enemies, and his political power will pass into the hands of Murillo, or some other Radical.

From Carthagena, the capital of Bolivar, we have dates to the 8th inst. Gen. Posada, at the head of less than 200 men, the only force now in arms against the revolution, still occupied the little seaport of Barranquilla, but was negotiating with Gov. Nieto's force for terms of surrender, so that by this time it is highly probably the Revolutionary Government of the State has no opposers within its jurisdiction. Calvo, the deposed Governor, had gone to Bogota, shifting his tattered mantle to the shoulders of Señor Rodrigues de la Torre, the legitimate Vice-Governor. Business in Carthagena was in a state of complete stagnation, the Custom-house officers still refusing to admit vessels with foreign goods.

The report I sent you two weeks since, that the Liberals had forced the Conservative Governor of the State of Magdalena to abdicate, was true, as was also my statement that Señor Consuegra had been made Provisional Governor. The election by which Conservatives for the National Councils were returned, was declared null, and the Liberals were counted in.

Señor Justo Arosemena, first Governor of the State of Panama, and late Senator in Congress from the Isthmus, and who alternates between Bogota and New-York, came passenger in the *Baltic*. Gen. Herran, New-Granadian Minister to Washington, will arrive in Aspinwall by the steamer of the 20th January, for Bogota. He will be a candidate for the next Presidency of New-Granada, to succeed Ospina, and will doubtless be elected if the latter does not proceed to such extremities before his constitutional term expires, in endeavoring to overthrow the present Federal Constitution, as to get violently ousted from his place. Gen. Herran is a moderate Conservative, and will receive a large support from the more prudent of the Liberal party.

The dry season has set in on the Isthmus, and for the next five months we shall have blue skies and fresh northerly breezes. Now is the time for those who wish to travel in Central America, to pack their trunks. A splendid steamer leaves here the 18th of each month, touching at the principal parts of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador and Guatemala. Those who have "done" Europe and all the Old World, will find an interesting field for travel in this part of the New, and may pick up a new sensation or two by exploring it.

The *Cortes*, which left San Francisco Nov. 30, arrived here yesterday morning, with 56 passengers, who left Aspinwall for New-York last evening at 7 o'clock.

The *Golden Gate*, of the Old Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line, which left San Francisco Dec. 5, arrived at Panama, with 330 passengers, this morning, at 6¼ o'clock, having made the run in eleven days and twenty hours.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Peruvian Army in Guayaquil—Another Armistice—Castilla in a Quandary—Oppressive Acts of the Government at Guayaquil—Sharp Diplomatic Correspondence—Peru—Recruiting in Lima—Indian Slavery—Catholic Oppression—Congressional Elections—Bolivia—Revolutions Suppressed—Chile—Markets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1859.

I wrote you in my last that President Castilla landed near Guayaquil on the 9th November, with about 6,000 men. At first he landed on the opposite shore from Guayaquil, but in a day or two crossed over by permission of Franco and Espantosa, and encamped in the immediate vicinity of the city. His troops having nothing but the blue tent of Heaven for protection, which at this season in Ecuador commences to be leaky, his soldiers began the work of fashioning temporary shelter in the shape of stick-huts, covered with leaves and palm. President Castilla then commenced negotiating with his friends, Generals Franco and Espantosa, whom he helped to place in command of the Ecuadorian people and army at Guayaquil, for better quarters. He first wanted the artillery arsenal, and this being refused, he asked for the military hospital. But as the site of the hospital completely commands the city of Guayaquil, and the people having commenced to imbibe the idea that Espantosa was disposed to sell them out, boots and breeches, to Castilla, this was refused. The rainy season had commenced, and Castilla's troops had already been drenched by one heavy shower.

On the 27th November Castilla and Franco's representatives met for a conference. Old Gen. Vellamil, for many years a resident of New-Orleans, was one of the friends of Ecuador in this conference. Of course, with an old patriot like Vellamil, Castilla would make but little headway. So, on the 30th, another conference was had, when an armistice was agreed upon for forty days, ostensibly to afford time for the three or four parties that now divide Ecuador, and claim to govern it, to settle their differences and give Castilla somebody to treat with or fight against. The fact is that Castilla has drawn an elephant in a raffle. He thought the mere presence of 6,000 men before Guayaquil would frighten the people into any terms he might see fit to impose, and enable him to place one of his friends at the head of the Government at Quito. He now sees his error. Finding he had accomplished nothing by the thirty days' delay, granted in his Paita decree, he is either obliged first to whip or buy out the three or four thousand men at Guayaquil, and then undertake the perilous march to Quito, or wait like Macawber, for something to turn up. He cannot remain a fortnight longer, on account of the rains and fevers in his present encampment.

The people of Guayaquil begin to complain loudly of the oppression and peculation of the Espantosa-Franco Government at Guayaquil. He has issued a decree paying himself $25,000 for an old claim of 1845 of $10,600 for services as Governor at that time. Another decree abolishes the six months' credit on import duties to merchants, he being anxious to finger the cash at once.

Garcia Moreno, the chief of the Quito triumvirate, and who was the right hand man of Castilla in his schemes till old Moreno saw that his friend only wanted to use him to advance somebody else, is still in the interior with a good many supporters, and will be found leading a considerable force if Castilla undertakes to penetrate into the country.

The Ministers of France and Spain in Quito having questioned Castilla in a dispatch rather closely as to his intentions in respect to Ecuador, and intimated the impropriety of his having commenced hostilities against Ecuador without declaring war, he replied to them it was none of their business, and they exceeded their duties in catechising him. The tone of the correspondence is anything but diplomatic.

Mr. Clay has made a demand on the Peruvian Minister of Relations for the settlement of American claims, with what result is not known.

Guano charters to England, £3; to the United States, $15.

CHILI.

The U. S. steam-corvette *Lancaster*, which left Valparaiso on the 21st November for Panama, brought no papers later than those of the 16th brought by the mail steamer, but nothing of importance had occurred in the interval.

The losses by the fire in Valparaiso, an account of which I gave you in my last, are set down at $250,000, but the sum is exaggerated at least $100,000.

The Government is getting 8 per cent. interest on the portion paid in of the $7,000,000 loan from England for the completion of its railroads. Notwithstanding this high rate, money is said to be abundant.

The coming harvest will be very abundant. Business has been better the past fortnight. The prices of foreign merchandise are high, as there was some scarcity in the market, particularly in American and English cotton goods.

Part of the cargo of the French ship *Mozambique*, wrecked on the Indian coast of Aranco, has been saved.

The Southern Railway has been completed as far as Linderos, and was opened with benedictions and great festivities to that place on the 14th.

Mining in Copiapo is prospering greatly. In the north of that province it is said the new discoveries of copper and silver will prove as rich as the old.

The Republic is tranquil for the moment.

F. W. R.

WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

A private letter written in Colima, Mexico, on the 9th ult., states that a robbery of $600,000 had been committed by Gen. Marquez, of the Conservative army, on a *conducta* or escort of $3,000,000, which was on the way from the City of Mexico to the western coast for shipment. This *conducta* was made up by a number of wealthy houses in the Cities of Mexico, Guanajuato and Guadalajara, and all the moneys regularly due upon it to the Government for taxes, escort, &c., had been paid. Marquez said he took the money to meet the necessities of his Government (*para lar atenciones de su gobierno;*) and when asked whether it would be repaid, replied, "yes; when there shall be sufficient cash in the treasury." The writer of the letter adds, that unless foreign powers soon interfere, Mexico will speedily fall into omnipotent anarchy, if not back into utter barbarism.

OREGON.

Our dates from Portland, Oregon, are to the 25th November.

The *Democrat* tells a painful story of accidental homicide. It appears that on the 29th October, one A. Hackleman, with W. Davis and J. J. Davis, living near Albany, on the Willamette, Oregon, started on a hunting expedition into the mountains. They made a camp in the mountains, some three or four miles south of Sweet Home Valley. On Tuesday morning (Nov. 1) following, they separated and started on their hunt. Mr. Hackleman, after hunting until near night, and when on his return to camp, saw a deer, which ran off a short distance, and while he was watching for it, saw an object he took to be a deer, and thought it made two or three jumps. He fired at it, and believing the shot had taken effect, reloaded his gun before going up to it; but on arriving at the spot where it lay, to his great astonishment found he had killed a man!

Mr. Hackleman did not at that time know who it was, but subsequently ascertained that it was William Russell, a young man about 18 years of age, who has been residing in Sweet Home Valley for some years. Hackleman was not aware of any one being near him at the time of the fatal accident. Russell was hunting, and had on a shot-pouch made of an undressed wild animal's skin, very much resembling a deer in color, which Hackleman first caught sight of, and was bitterly deceived thereby.

Henry Beason and Henry Hurd got into a shooting affray at the Upper Cascades, on the evening of the 5th November, when Hurd was killed. It is stated that Beason acted altogether in self-defence.

The Oregon Democratic State Convention, to choose delegates to the Charleston Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the next President, met at Eugene City, on 16th November. The delegates from eight counties withdrew, leaving eleven counties represented in the Convention. The following delegates to the Charleston National Convention were then appointed: Hon. Jo. Lane, Hon. Lansing Stout, and Hon. M. P. Deady as Delegates, and Gen. John K. Lamerick, Gen. John F. Miller, and Gen. John Adair as alternates, with instructions to use all means in their power to secure the nomination of Jo. Lane for the Presidency.

The withdrawing members assembled in another room and adopted a resolution, as follows:

"That this Convention do not elect delegates to the Charleston Convention—the delegates present do not represent the majority of the counties in this State—but that we pledge the Democracy of the several counties represented to a cordial support of the National Democratic nominee."

The *Oregonian* is authorized to say, that Mr. Logan will not contest the election of Mr. Stout, as Representative in Congress from that State.

FRASER'S RIVER.

Emigrants Returning from the Mines.

The latest dates from Fraser River are to Nov. 22. The last steamer which arrived at Victoria brought 200 passengers, mostly miners, from the upper mining regions. $16,000 was brought by Ballou's Express, and the amount of gold dust in the hands of passengers is variously estimated from $75,000 to $100,000. One party of forty men who came in a canoe from Port Douglas to New-Westminster, are reported to have had in their possession $35,000 in gold dust, two of their number being the fortunate possessors of over $12,000 of the amount, which they had made chiefly by packing.

Another Message from Gov. Wise.

WHY THE HARPER'S FERRY CAMPAIGN WAS SO EXPENSIVE.

On Wednesday last Gov. Wise sent in the following message to the Virginia Legislature. It was finally referred to the Committee on Military affairs:

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

To the Senate and House of Delegates:

Gentlemen: In response to the resolution of the House of Delegates of the 19th inst., I respectfully say that, when the State was invaded at Harper's Ferry, I was called to act suddenly, and did act with all the promptitude in my power, chiefly under the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th sections of chapter 17 of the Code. There I found ample and full authority for my action; and the crisis demanded that the Executive authority should be exerted decisively. In the exercise of the power conferred, and in the language of the law, I "called forth the militia, and issued such orders, and took such measures for the procuring and transporting the detachments as to me seemed best, and I took such measures for their accommodation, equipment and support, and I appointed such Quartermasters, Commissaries, and other staff, as to me seemed proper." Very active and decided steps were taken, not only to arrest and guard the prisoners who had violated our laws, but, far above that object, to assure our border people of their safety and defence, and to admonish the people of other States and their authorities, that we were not to be invaded with impunity. When called to perform this responsible duty, at a moment's warning, I found the organization of our militia wholly deranged. There was but one General officer, an Adjutant-General, without a clerk or assistant in post, and no Quartermasters, Commissaries or Paymasters. All these officers had to be organized and appointed extemporaneously. Owing to this, the procuring, transporting and equipment of troops were found to be difficult, irregular and costly. But, under the circumstances, I did the best in my power, and much of the cost may be attributed entirely to a want of system regulated by law. For such a system I have repeatedly asked that laws might be passed, and without such a system I have been compelled to defend the honor and safety of the Commonwealth. The forces at Charlestown have been been kept on duty from Oct. 17 down to this period, varying in numbers from one or two hundred to nearly sixteen hundred men at particular times. Yesterday I ordered the forces to be reduced from about one thousand men to a mere guard, to be organized and appointed by Major General Taliaferro. Two of the prisoners, Cook and Coppic, lately escaped from the jail and the interior guard of the sheriff, and were driven back to prison by the military sentinels. Two of the worst of the offenders are yet awaiting trials and require to be strictly guarded. A civil guard cannot be relied on, for the reason that, however faithful, they are lacking in discipline. The military guard must be continued, and the expense of that is still going and will go on, under my orders, until the prisoners are disposed of according to law. Thus, the General Assembly sees that it is impossible for me to answer the resolution of the House, at this time or at any time before my term of office expires. It is impossible to audit the accounts before the 1st January next. Most of the accounts have not been presented, and cannot be, until Gen. Taliaferro comes to the Capitol, with his proper vouchers, and affords the means of adjusting and settling them. He will be ordered here immediately, and the business of accounting shall be entered on forthwith, and proper the officers will, doubtless, report at the earliest possible day. That report, in full at least, cannot be made before my successor will qualify. I can only add that I trust to the liberality and justice of the Executive officers and of the Legislature, not to allow the patriotic men and officers, who have come so promptly at their country's call, to suffer for the want of pay for reason of any error of mine. I took the whole responsibility of the call, and they met it like men on whom the State can rely. If the State has to pay more money than she ought to have paid, let the blame fall upon me not upon our troops. Had it been necessary, I should have incurred even more expenditures than has yet been incurred under my orders. My objects, I repeat, were far beyond the arrest and guard of the prisoners, John Brown and his accomplices.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE.

LAW REPORTS.

THE OCTOROON WAR.

An Irrepressible Conflict between the Manager and Stage Director of the Winter Garden.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, DEC. 24.—BEFORE JUDGE INGERSOLL.

Dion Bourcicault vs. Thomas C. Fields and William Stuart.—The motion for an injunction to prevent the performance of "The Octoroon" at the Winter Garden, was brought on this morning. Mr. Cram and Mr. Booth appeared as counsel for Mr. Bourcicault, and Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Jernegan for the defendants. Mr. Booth read to the Court the bill of complaint, of which we have heretofore given an abstract, and then read the affidavit of the plaintiff, setting out, that before Sept. 14, 1859, Stuart became the lessee and proprietor of the Winter Garden; that he has long been insolvent, and that sundry individuals advanced capital to enable him to carry on the theatre, and appointed Fields to protect their interests as Trustee, and that Fields has claimed control over the theatre and the receipts of it, but without assuming any responsibility to the artists and others.

That in August last the plaintiff made a written agreement with Stuart, a copy of which was annexed, and of which the following is an abstract:

It recites that Stuart has taken a lease of the theatre for five years, and agrees that during that time Bourcicault should be stage director; that Agnes Robertson Bourcicault should play for ten weeks in the Fall and six weeks in the Spring of each year, but if the receipts of any ten nights were less than $4,000, Stuart might terminate that engagement on six days' notice; and Stuart might prolong each of the engagements as long as he chose, by giving notice fifteen days before the expiration of the engagement.

That Bourcicault and his wife would not play at any other theatre; that Bourcicault should receive for his services as stage director $100 a week during the season, and two half benefits; and that for the services of his wife Stuart was to pay $100 a night during her engagement and two half benefits.

That during the engagements of Bourcicault's wife, all dramas produced by him, and his performances on the stage, should be included in the above remuneration, all other work being extra.

That "a season" should mean forty-five nights, and that the theatre should be kept open for that period at least every year.

That all differences should be settled by arbitration.

The affidavit proceeded to say that the plaintiff's counterpart of that agreement was left with Stuart's attorney, in order that a release of a previous agreement might be drawn; that on Dec. 16 he demanded it back, and found that Stuart's signature to it had been stricken out. That that agreement was carried out for ten weeks, and that Stuart never gave any notice of a prolongation of it beyond that time, as required by the agreement, and that the time specified in the agreement expired on Nov. 22 last; that plaintiff and Stuart then endeavored to make a new agreement, proposing that plaintiff's wife should continue to perform and should receive one-half the weekly receipts after deducting $1,800; that plaintiff and his wife continued to perform as before, but no definite arrangement was made; that during their first week of this state of affairs he sent a written agreement to Fields to be signed, embracing the terms which had been only assented to by Stuart and Fields, and that Fields has always refused to execute the agreement, and on Nov. 26 wrote to the plaintiff a letter, as follows:

Public Administrator's Office, No. 271 Broadway,
New-York, Nov. 26, 1859.

D. Bourcicault—*My Dear Sir:* Will you have the kindness to send me a statement of the expenses, as you make them up so as not to exceed $1,800 per week?

Yours truly, THOS. C. FIELDS.

That at the end of this first week he was paid $100 for his services as stage manager, and an account was rendered to plaintiff's wife, a copy of which is annexed, as follows:

Statement of Expenses, week ending Nov. 30, 1859.

Nov. 25—To counterfeit money taken night of Nov. 24	$13 00
Nov. 25—Cash for ton of Coal	5 00
Nov. 25—1 bottle Ink	62
Nov. 25—India Rubber Bands	1 00
Nov. 25—Stage Fare, H. Hale	12
Nov. 25—N. A. Seymour & Co., for grindstone, &c	23 11
Nov 25—J. Lachamer, for flowers	20 00
Nov. 26—10 pounds Strontia	4 28
Nov. 26—Half dozen small brooms	50
Nov. 26—Cartage from stage-door	1 25
Nov. 26—Gas Fixtures	9 20
Nov. 28—Baker, Wells & Co., for lumber	15 27
Nov. 28—W. Hale, stage fare	12
Nov. 28—For Card for Show Cards	24
Total	$93 91
Nov. 30—For Salary List	$1,354 77
Nov. 30—One week's rent	260 00
Nov. 30—One license	10 00
Nov. 30—Advertising	67 87
Nov. 30—Printing	91 00
Nov. 30—Gas	84 73
Total	$1,962 08
Receipts for week ending Nov. 30, 1859	2,928 50
Deduct Expenses as above	1,962 08
Balance	$966 42
Amount Half Gross Receipts after Expenses	$483 21

That plaintiff refused to receive the $483 21 under the account in full, and did afterwards receive $81 04, all which made up the half of the receipts.

That till Dec. 6 plaintiff and his wife continued to press Fields to make a written agreement without success, and during that time plaintiff received his $100 a week, but as the receipts did not amount to $1,800 a week, his wife received nothing, the theatre having been closed two nights and an account rendered, as follows:

Miss Agnes Robertson in account with Winter Garden.

Receipts from Nov. 30 to Dec. 6, inclusive			$1,653 00
Less one week expenses, as per agreement	$1,800 00		
Deduct for one night closed	94 11—	1,705 89	
One week's advertising	268 65		
Less one amount agreed on	125 00—	141 65	
One week's gas	99 43		
Less amount agreed on	75 00—	24 43	
One week's supers	55 25		
Less amount agreed on	25 00—	30 25—	1,902 22
Excess of expenses over receipts			$249 22

E. & O. E.—New-York, Dec. 14, 1859.

F. NAZER, Treasurer.

That on Dec. 5, the parties had an interview at the theatre, but came to no agreement, and Stuart that day wrote to plaintiff two letters as follows:

Winter Garden,
No. 667 Broadway, New York—Monday.

My Dear Bourcicault: It is now the eve of the production of a new piece, on which a large sum has been expended, and for which other artists have been engaged. You yourself proposed sharing, after a fixed sum, weekly, and then proposed a sum, and last night begged, as did Mrs. Bourcicault, Mr. Field to name one. You decline the one we name as fair. I accept the original proposal. If this is not to be adhered to, please state to me what it is you require. I write lest there might be any misunderstanding as to conversations. Will you kindly send your answer immediately?

Yours truly, W. STUART.

Dec. 5, 1859.

My Dear Bourcicault: Mr. Fields desired me last night to write, and state that he consents as you desire, a fixed sum, after which to share to name $1,850 per week, which I trust you will deem fair—any extraordinary expenses mutually desired to be incurred to be a matter of mutual arrangement.

Yours truly, W. STUART.

That the proposition referred to in the first letter was one-half the excess of the gross weekly receipts over $1,800, and that plaintiff declined the proposition in the second letter, and on Dec. 9, wrote to Fields, renewing his proposition, and on Dec. 12 received a letter from Fields, declining it; that plaintiff then wrote to Fields, substantially, that he (Fields) was not in a condition to make any agreement, that he (plaintiff) did not know what "Trustee" meant, and could not deal with Fields till he put himself in a condition that he could recognize, which letter Fields answered as follows:

Winter Garden, No. 667 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 14, 1859.

My Dear Sir: After two months recognizing in every sense my right, as trustee of the Winter Garden, to make engagements, and having entered into one with me, stating at the time that you did so on the advice of your solicitor, I cannot understand now how you can disclaim your own recognition and acceptance of such right. As trustee, in full and actual possession under the deed of trust, I consider that I have a valid right to make such engagements as that entered into between us; and I beg to inform you that I can maintain and establish such right by the most incontrovertible evidence.

I regret very much that you or Mrs. Bourcicault should experience any annoyance from anonymous communications. I have that faith, however, in the intelligence and the good feeling of my fellow citizens to believe that, if the writers of any such communications could be discovered, they would meet from the whole community the reprobation and punishment which they deserve.

Yours, truly, THOS. C. FIELDS,
Trustee of the Winter Garden.

That on Dec. 14, the end of the third week after the 10 weeks, plaintiff was paid his $100, and defendants presented an account as follows:

Miss Agnes Robertson, in account with Winter Garden:

Receipts from Dec. 6 to 13, inclusive			$4,329 00
Less one week's expenses, as per agreement	$1,800 00		
One week's advertising	$337 60		
Less amount agreed on	125 00—	212 60	
One week's gas bill	89 50		
Less amount agreed on	75 00—	14 50	
One week's supers	71 00		
Less amount agreed on	25 00—	46 00—	2,073 10
Total			$2,255 90
Miss A. Robertson and piece, half share			1,127 95

New-York, Dec. 14, 1859. E. & O. E.

F. NAZER, Treasurer.

That plaintiff was requested to sign a receipt in full thereof, which he declined, as it was not in accordance with any agreement, but finally signed a receipt for $1,127 91, being the amount tendered by Stuart as payment in full for plaintiff's wife's services, and for six performances of the "Octoroon."

That during the representation of the "Octoroon," and previous to December 14, plaintiff's wife had received various letters, some under the signatures of the writers, expressing disapprobation of the said piece, and the part therein performed by plaintiff's wife, and remonstrating against the same, and others anonymous, insulting in their terms, and threatening her with personal violence if she continued to perform therein: that several days previous to the 14th inst., she informed the defendants of these facts, and her apprehensions excited by them, and her objections to the play; that in consequence of said threats, and the fear thereby inspired, deponent's wife on December 14, wrote to the defendants a letter, as follows:

To W. Stuart, Esq.—*Sir:* I decline to appear any more in "The Octoroon." I regret to find that the piece has given offence to a portion of the public, and my part in it especially. I receive continually letters threatening me with violence, and when I go on the stage I do so in fear of some outrage to myself or to my husband. Therefore, I beg to withdraw the play.

Yours truly,
AGNES ROBERTSON BOURCICAULT.

That deponent, on Dec. 14 inst., at the said theatre, and as stage-manager thereof, gave to F. Nazer, the Treasurer of the Theatre, and Agent of the defendant Fields, instructions for Mr. Stuart for the substitution of other pieces for the evening of the 14th inst., and naming the pieces and performances for a week to come in place of the "Octoroon." That on that day Nazer delivered to plaintiff two letters from Fields, as follows:

New-York, Dec. 14, 1859.

Dion Bourcicault, Esq.—*Sir:* As your engagement as Stage-Director with the management of the Winter Garden was included in the engagement of your wife and the use of your pieces, she having declined to appear to-night in the "Octoroon," undoubtedly under your direction, is a palpable violation of your contract. Besides, the course you have pursued in your department has lead to disorder and unpleasantness in the company, and, above all, you have apparently been actuated with a desire to break down the theatre to compass some purpose of your own. You have seemed to forget that there was any other interest than your own to be conserved. It is therefore necessary that you should give place to some other person as Stage-Director. You will please take notice that your services as Stage-Director cease from the receipt of this notice.

I have appointed another person to the position.

Yours, &c., THOS. C. FIELDS,
Trustee of the Winter Garden.

Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1859.

My Dear Sir: Mr. Stuart has handed me your note, the contents of which surprise me. You have entered into an engagement with me to give the services of your wife, yourself and pieces, on certain terms, which, by your acceptance of these terms, you have to-day, under your own hand, ratified. I now require Mrs. Bourcicault and yourself to perform in said piece, the "Octoroon," this evening, and shall await your answer till 6 o'clock, when, if no satisfactory answer be received, I shall proceed to make such arrangements as may become necessary by reason of your refusal. Yours, &c.,

THOMAS C. FIELDS,
Trustee of the Winter Garden.

That plaintiff showed them to Nazer and asked him which he (plaintiff) should obey, and Nazer said he could not tell.

That a few minutes before 6 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 14, plaintiff and his wife went to the theatre at the usual hour to prepare for the evening's performance, and were refused admittance by the stage porter, who stated to deponent that he had received orders from the defendant, Fields, not to admit deponent or his wife.

That defendants are continuing to play the "Octoroon" without plaintiffs' permission, and contrary to his prohibition, sent to the defendants on Dec. 15; that he has never made any contract giving them that right, and that they surreptitiously procured a copy of the piece for the purpose of illegal and unauthorised performance of it.

AFFIDAVIT OF T. C. FIELDS, ESQ.

Mr. Jernegan then read for the defence the affidavit of Thomas C. Fields, one of the defendants, as follows:

Thomas C. Fields, one of said defendants, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on or about the 6th day of August, 1859, the deponent and the said Wm. Stuart entered into an agreement, under seal, whereby the lease of said "Winter Garden," then held by said Stuart, with said theatre and appurtenances, was assigned to the deponent, in trust to secure the payment of certain debts of said Stuart therein mentioned; that said agreement contained a clause, which provided that the deponent on the breach of any of the stipulations in said agreement to be performed and fulfilled by said Stuart, the deponent might take absolute and exclusive possession of said theatre and appurtenances, and take the exclusive control and direction of the same and of all the performances therein; that the deponent acted under the provisions of said agreement, from about the 6th day of August, 1859, that the said "Winter Garden" was opened and performances commenced therein about the 14th of September, 1859; that in the third week after said performances commenced, the said plaintiff attempted to prejudice the mind of the deponent against said Stuart, by making certain representations in relation to the conduct of said Stuart, which the deponent has since discovered to be untrue—and at the same time endeavored to persuade the deponent to discharge said Stuart from his position of manager, and to take possession of said theatre and exclude said Stuart from all possession, management and control; to which the deponent replied that he was a friend of Stuart; that Stuart seemed willing to do all he could for the benefit of the theatre, and that deponent could do no act so injurious to Stuart without good cause; that in the week following and somewhere about the sixth day of October, 1859, the said plaintiff again applied to the deponent and insisted that the deponent should take the entire possession and control of said theatre; and the deponent, discovering that a state of personal feeling existed between the plaintiff and Stuart which rendered it impracticable to conduct the theatre in such a mode as would be profitable to the parties interested, applied to the said Stuart for permission to take possession and control of the theatre and assume the exclusive responsibility thereof; and that Stuart expressed his willingness to do all in his power for the interest of the parties interested, and assented to the request of the deponent, and delivered to him the entire possession and control of said theatre, and authorized the deponent to make any and all contracts, and do all acts and things which might be necessary or proper for the successful conduct and management of said theatre; and thereupon the deponent immediately after communicated to the plaintiff the fact that he had taken such possession, and received such authority; that during the time that the plaintiff was urging the deponent to take the exclusive possession and control of said theatre, the deponent had stated to him that in consequence of the personal difficulty which existed between the plaintiff and Stuart, and the obstacles which that difficulty occasioned to the successful management of the theatre, the deponent was of opinion that the theatre could be more successfully managed if the plaintiff and his wife would take a direct interest in the profits of the theatre, instead of receiving a stated salary for his wife's services and for dramatic pieces, to which the plaintiff replied that he would make such an arrangement with deponent, but not with Stuart; that after deponent had taken exclusive possession and control of the theatre, and had notified the plaintiff thereof as aforesaid, the said subject was resumed, and thereupon the said plaintiff made to the deponent the following proposition: That after the expiration of the engagement of ten weeks which the plaintiff and his wife were then playing under the contract of Sept. 1, 1859, annexed to the affidavit of Bourcicault, wherein he, the plaintiff, should act as dramatist and stage manager of said theatre, that the plaintiff should compose two original dramas for the use of said theatre, and to be produced therein under his management, two of which dramas to be thus produced for said theatre were mentioned, one to be entitled "Judith and Holofernes," and the other to be what was called a Mississippi piece, and which was afterwards entitled the "Octoroon;" that each of said dramas should be played as long as they would draw; that the said Mississippi piece, or "Octoroon," should be produced first, and at or about the first of December, 1859; that for the entertainment, including in said term the services of said plaintiff as dramatist, the pieces produced, the services of his wife as actress, and of such other person or persons as said plaintiff should procure in her place, the deponent should pay to the plaintiff one-half of the net weekly profits of said theatre, besides $100 per week for Bourcicault's services as stage director; that said engagement should endure as long at least as said Mississippi piece, afterwards entitled "The Octoroon," would continue to draw profitable houses, and not for a less time, at all events, than to the 15th of January, 1860; and that both the plaintiff and wife would leave the theatre at any time the deponent should request.

The deponent further saith that he thereupon accepted the said proposition, and the terms of said contract were thus settled between the parties on or about the tenth day of October, 1859; that within a few days thereafter, said plaintiff suggested to the deponent that said contract thus concluded should be assented to by said Stuart, and appointed the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., for that purpose; that at or about that hour, the said plaintiff, the said Stuart and deponent had an interview; that, at said interview, the said plaintiff recited the agreement hereinbefore mentioned as having been concluded on or about the tenth day of October, 1859, and then said: "*Now, gentlemen, I wish to understand from you distinctly whether I am to consider this a distinct and binding agreement between us;*" whereupon deponent said to Stuart, "What do you say, Stuart?" to which Stuart replied, "Certainly, I think it fair to all parties;" and thereupon deponent said to plaintiff, "We accept your proposition. I consider that as agreed." To which the plaintiff replied, "*Then, gentlemen, that is a bargain.*"

That about one week after the said contract was made and entered into, viz.: on or about the 19th day of October, 1859, and while said plaintiff was still acting as stage manager and dramatist under said written agreement of Sept. 1, 1859, the plaintiff produced for the use of said theatre, a burlesque entitled "Chamouni," which proved unsuccessful; that after the failure of said piece the plaintiff sent for deponent and Stuart and stated that he desired to consult with the management as to what should be done; that the deponent and Stuart accordingly had an interview with the plaintiff, and the plaintiff then stated that he had prepared nothing which could then be produced to take the place of "Chamouni," and that "some stop gap" must be procured "to carry us over the trough of the sea," until the "Octoroon" could be got ready; whereupon the deponent asked the plaintiff how long a time he would require to get the "Octoroon" ready and place it on the stage, to which the plaintiff replied, "Five weeks." And thereupon the deponent stated to said plaintiff, that with the distinct understanding that the plaintiff would write the drama of the "Octoroon" for the "Winter Garden," and have it ready for the stage in five weeks, this deponent would, in consideration thereof, carry the theatre along and pay its expenses during those five weeks, which proposition of the deponent the plaintiff then and there accepted; that the next morning the plaintiff stated to the deponent that he had determined to produce an adaptation of "Nicholas Nickleby," and that, in consequence of that, he did not think that he could have the "Octoroon" ready so soon as he had agreed; to which the deponent replied, "Very well; get it ready as soon as you can;" to which the plaintiff responded that he would have it ready by the first week in December. Deponent further says, that this last conversation was had about the 22d day of October, 1859; and that the deponent, in pursuance of his agreement, carried on the theatre at his own expense from that day until the 22d day of November, 1859, on which last mentioned day the ten weeks' engagement of the plaintiff and his wife for that season, under the agreement of Sept. 1, 1859, expired; and that during said time the expenses of said theatre exceeded the gross receipts by the sum of $2,250 50, which the deponent paid.

The deponent further saith, that on the 23d day of November, 1859, the plaintiff commenced to act as stage manager and dramatist of said "Winter Garden," and his wife as actress therein, under the contract made between said plaintiff and the deponent on or about the 10th day of October, 1859,—as hereinbefore mentioned; that previous to the 23d day of November, 1859, the plaintiff informed deponent that he had composed the "Octoroon" for the Winter Garden, and on the 6th day of December, 1859, it was for the first time produced on the stage.

Deponent further says, that on or about Nov. 16

1859, he received from the plaintiff a written proposition to fix the weekly expenses of the theatre at a stated sum, namely, at $1800, so that all the receipts over that amount should be equally divided between the plaintiff and deponent; that, in consequence of the receipt of said proposition, the deponent called on the plaintiff and told him that he did not object to the general features of the proposition, but desired a clause inserted to the effect that to the 1800 dollars should be added all extraordinary *expenses*, such as extra advertisements, salary of actors engaged for special pieces, a proper sum for getting up the piece, &c., to which the plaintiff replied, that such was the agreement, and it was all right; that deponent, in presence of plaintiff, then in pencil-mark, inserted in the written proposition made by plaintiff a clause to that effect, and said to plaintiff: "I think it will now answer;" that the plaintiff then examined the clause thus inserted, and said that he did not like the phraseology, as he wanted it so expressed that he, Bourcicault, would not be personally liable for the expenses of the theatre; to which deponent replied that he was willing that plaintiff's solicitor should modify the clause in accordance with that suggestion; that Bourcicault then remarked that his original agreement with Stuart contained a clause that no extraordinary expenses should be incurred without the consent of both parties, or words to that effect; to which deponent replied that he had never seen that original agreement; that on or about the 30th of November, 1859, deponent received from Bourcicault the letter hereto annexed and marked Schedule 1; that in consequence of the receipt of that letter, deponent called on Bourcicault next day, and stated to him the conversation last above referred to in relation to the expenses of the theatre, to which Bourcicault replied that he had consulted his solicitor, who advised him that there was a question whether the agreement between deponent and Bourcicault (referring to that hereinbefore stated of Oct. 10) did not make Bourcicault personally liable for the expenses of the theatre, and advised him to divide the profits daily instead of weekly; to which deponent replied, that if he (Bourcicault) was liable under the weekly arrangement, he would be equally so under the daily; to which Bourcicault rejoined, "Well, let it go at that."

Deponent further saith, that after the last-mentioned conversation, everything went on under the terms of said agreement, without objection on the part of Bourcicault, until on Saturday evening, the 3d of December, when Bourcicault remarked to the deponent, in the presence of Stuart, that Mrs. Bourcicault *was not satisfied with the agreement* which had been concluded between Bourcicault and the deponent, under which he and his said wife had been playing the last week; that Mrs. Bourcicault then entered the room, and said that she wanted the profits divided nightly; whereupon, the deponent said to Bourcicault: "The agreement under which you are playing was your own proposition; it is a fair and honest one, and I will carry it out in fairness and justice to all the parties; the only thing not arranged is the amount of the weekly ordinary expenses; Stuart says they are over $1,900, you say they are $1,800; you had better let Nazer (the Treasurer) value them, and that shall be the sum; but I will not change the agreement so as to divide every night;" to which Bourcicault replied that his wife objected, but he was willing to abide by the agreement; that, after this conversation, deponent directed Stuart to write to Bourcicault, and inform him that deponent was willing to fix the ordinary expenses at $1,850 per week—in pursuance whereof, Stuart wrote to Bourcicault the letter annexed to the affidavit of Bourcicault herein (and given above); to which Bourcicault, on the same day replied by the following letter:

MY DEAR STUART: Mrs. Bourcicault declines Mr. Fields' offer. She also declines any offer whatever that is based on a weekly settlement. I for my part do the same.

I have stopped the bills for to morrow night, and will meet you at the theatre at 11 o'clock.

I have arranged another entertainment for to-morrow night, which I propose to rehearse, as all the people will be there. Yours truly,

MONDAY. DION BOURCICAULT.

And that said Stuart replied to this last by the letter annexed to the said affidavit of Bourcicault, given above, but that this last letter was written without the knowledge or consent of deponent.

The deponent further saith, that Bourcicault made no reply, to the knowledge of deponent, to said letter marked E, but went on and appeared with his wife in "The Octoroon," as usual, and matters went on according to the terms of said agreement without objection from himself or wife until the 9th day of December, when deponent received from said Bourcicault the following letter:

MR. BOURCICAULT TO MR. FIELD.

WINTER GARDEN, Dec. 9, 1859.

To THOS. C. FIELDS, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: To avoid all future misunderstanding, let us put in an unmistakable form what we expect from each other. I believe that we have made trouble by want of this explanation.

I propose, then, that Mrs. B. shall play the "Octoroon" for thirty nights, of which she has already played three, and shall receive for the use of the play during that period, and for her services therein, a sum equal to one-half the excess of the weekly receipts of the Garden over $1,800, except in the second, third and fourth weeks, in each of which shall take place a benefit, one for me and two for her in each of sa d two, three and four weeks. You shall pay her $150 over and above whatever she may be entitled to receive from you at end of each of said weeks, as above mentioned.

And, as a sum of $500 is due to me for scenery, properties, &c., purchased by me for the Winter Garden, and for which I hold Mr. Stuart's note; and, further, a sum of $315 for properties, wardrobe, chandeliers and furniture, of which an invoice is ready for your inspection, I require this sum to be divided into five equal parts—$163 each part—and the same paid weekly, so that the whole amount of $815 may be paid off at the end of this period of five weeks.

And as we have had some conversation relative to a prolongation of the said five weeks' engagement, but nothing definite either understood or agreed upon, and also a conversation relating to a new drama to succeed the present, I suggest that you should thoroughly understand that I do not in any way hold myself, either morally or legally, or in any other sense, bound by the loose conversation that we have had, and, should you allow these matters to remain thus undecided you must not hereafter call on me to consider you "cornered," if you found yourself so. Yours, very truly,

DION BOURCICAULT.

To this the deponent replied by the letter hereto annexed:

MR. FIELDS TO MR. BOURCICAULT.

DEAR SIR: I decline to relieve you of the moral and legal responsibility of adhering to an engagement honorably and legally entered into with me. During a period of several weeks, that this theatre under your management did not realize weekly beyond half its expenses, I faithfully abided by an engagement Mr. Stuart had entered into with you, and under the pressure of severe losses, paid you $108 a night. You then came forward (it was your own proposition) and agreed to produce the "Octoroon" on the 5th December, giving the piece and your wife's services to this theatre on the terms of sharing weekly, after the expenses of the theatre, whatever they might be, as made up at the close of each week, and that in such expenses should be included a reasonable sum toward the cost of the production of the piece; also the same if any extra artists in the piece.

You proposed to follow the "Octoroon" with a piece to be entitled "Judith and Holofernes," giving the piece, and the services of whatever artists might be selected to fill the two principal characters, on the same terms as the "Octoroon." That agreement was legally and honorably entered into between us then, in the presence of Mr. Stuart. Subsequently you desired the expenses fixed at a definite sum, and after some discussion the sum you yourself fixed on, $1,800, was agreed on.

I, therefore, understand our agreement to be that you give the piece and your wife's services on the terms of sharing, after $1,800, all extraordinary expenses—that is, expenses beyond what was set down in your estimate as a basis for fixing the regular expenses—should be divided. I abide, also, by our agreement as to "Judith and Holofernes," to succeed this piece.

With respect to the two benefits to which Mrs. Bourcicault is entitled, as I have stated before, they should have been taken during her engagement. You fixed then a day yourself, Monday, and announced one of the benefits for that day, but being disappointed in extra attraction, I waived from a feeling of kindness what was clearly my right to require, that you should take the benefit on the day you named, and you then agreed that your wife should take one of the benefits in the fifth week of the "Octoroon" and another before the close of her engagement. By that agreement I abide. I have no objection to your taking one of your two benefits in the third week of the "Octoroon."

Your demand for immediate payment of two sums for property, wardrobe, fittings, &c., supplied by you, considering your position in the theatre and that you have derived almost exclusively the advantages from it in every sense, I deem unreasonable. I have not seen the bill for $315, and do not know what it is for. I never authorized the purchase.

Whatever is justly due I shall be happy to pay, as the profits of the theatre permit; but I submit that if I am to pay, I should have the right to say whether I want them or not. I desire, in addition, to state that while I abide by this agreement, honorably and legally entered into, if you desire, as you stated to me, to be paid $100 a night in preference, I have no objection to accede to your wish. Believe me, very truly,

THOS. C. FIELDS.

To this, Mr. BOURCICAULT responded as follows:

MR. BOURCICAULT TO MR. FIELDS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1859.

DEAR SIR: On submitting your letter of yesterday to legal advice, I have been informed that you are not in a condition at present to make any valid engagement for the Winter Garden, your interest in the establishment, however great, not being in a form under which you can legally make a contract on account of the management, nor would it be binding on Mr. Stuart.

Yours truly, DION BOURCICAULT.

P. S.—I regret to say that Mrs. B. and self continue to receive threatening letters about the "Octoroon."

To which the deponent rejoined the same day or next morning, in the letter, a copy of which is annexed to the affidavit of said Bourcicault herein [and given above.]

Deponent further saith, that on the said 14th day of December he paid through Stuart to Bourcicault the sum of $1,127 95, for which Bourcicault gave the receipt, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1859.

Received of William Stuart one thousand one hundred twenty-seven 95-100 dollars, being an amount tendered by him as payment in full to Mrs. Bourcicault to this date for six nights' performances and six nights' representations of the "Octoroon."

$1 127 95. DION BOURCICAULT.

That said money was paid to Bourcicault at his request; that on the same day, after Bourcicault had thus obtained such money, and a little after 2 o'clock on said day, he delivered, as deponent is informed and believes, to Stuart or Nazer, the letter hereto annexed:

SIR: I decline to appear any more in the "Octoroon."

I am in daily receipt of letters threatening me with violence if I continue to appear in the character. Mr. Bourcicault also is assailed in the same manner. So I go on the stage nightly in fear of some outrage either upon my husband or on myself.

I beg, therefore, to withdraw a piece which seems to give offence to the public of New-York.

Yours, respectfully, AGNES R. BOURCICAULT.

To W. STUART, Esq.

Dec. 13, 1859.

—dated 13th December, and purporting to be signed Agnes R. Bourcicault; that which purports to be a copy of said letter, annexed to the affidavit of Bourcicault herein is incorrect; that previous to handing said letter to Stuart or Nazer, and, as deponent believes, after said Bourcicault received the money aforesaid, Bourcicault, without the knowledge or consent of deponent, withdrew the "Octoroon," the performance of which had already been announced for that evening, and substituted other pieces therefor; that after the delivery of said letter of the 13th, the said Bourcicault left with Nazer the letter or memorandum hereto annexed:

I suggest to Mr. Stuart the following bill for to-night:
"Conjugal Lesson."
"State vs. Pawkins."
"Is her Excited."

I suggest that Mr. Stuart should engage Mrs. Wood, who is now playing at the Arch-street Theatre, but, I have reason to believe, could be had for next Saturday if required. I think Mr. Wheatley would, under the circumstances, let her go. She has "Love's Disguises" and "Jenny Lind" all ready," which might run through next week. D. BOURCICAULT

N. B.—Notify Miss Secor for Miss Morton's part in State vs. Pawkins."

—that about 4 o'clock P.M. of the 14th, Stuart showed to deponent said letter of the 13th, and also informed him of Bourcicault's withdrawal of the "Octoroon" and substitution of other pieces, whereupon deponent immediately wrote and sent to Bourcicault the letters which, or copies of which, are annexed to Bourcicault's affidavit herein, marked L and M, (already given,) and also gave instructions to the doorkeeper not to admit Mr. and Mrs. Bourcicault to the theatre if they arrived after 6 o'clock P. M., and that, as he is informed and believes, they did not arrive until 10 minutes after 6 P. M., and after deponent had been obliged to employ, and had employed, other artists to take the places of Mr. and Mrs. Bourcicault in the performance of the "Octoroon" that evening.

Deponent further saith, that he is informed and believes, that after said Bourcicault had received said letters, (already given,) he directed Mr. Nazer to say to deponent that he, Bourcicault, would be there that evening to perform his duties as stage-manager, but that Mrs. Bourcicault would not be there; deponent further says that Mr. Nazer communicated the same to deponent before deponent gave the orders not to admit Mr. and Mrs. Bourcicault unless they appeared by 6 o'clock.

Deponent further says, that six o'clock was the latest hour which he could safely wait for Mr. and Mrs. Bourcicault without employing other artists; that a failure to produce the "Octoroon" that evening would have been a great disappointment to the public, and its withdrawal under the circumstances threatened by Bourcicault would have been followed by the failure of the Winter Garden, and the utter sacrifice of the interest of the creditors, who were secured by the assignment hereinbefore mentioned to the deponent; that the frequent manifestations of bad faith on the part of Bourcicault since he entered into the agreement of interest with the deponent—his frequent attempts to violate and evade said agreement—and, above all, his withdrawal of the "Octoroon" immediately after he had obtained the arrears of his pay, and at an hour so late that he supposed, as deponent believes, that it would be impracticable to prevent the mischief, all convince the deponent that it was the design and intention of Bourcicault, by such withdrawal, to ruin the Winter Garden and sacrifice its creditors, whose interests were intrusted to the deponent; and for this reason, and because the influence of Bourcicault over the artists employed in the Winter Garden rendered it easy for him to carry out his design of ruining the theatre, if he was permitted to retain the management thereof, the deponent deemed it his duty to discharge, and did discharge, Bourcicault from his office of stage manager.

Deponent further says that the foregoing statements contain a full, true and accurate account of the entire contract between Bourcicault and deponent, and of the correspondence and negotiations in relation thereto; that the contract hereinbefore mentioned as having been made between Bourcicault and deponent was settled and determined, and was a final and absolute contract as to all its terms, except that the amount of weekly expenses was not stated at any fixed sum; that it was an express term of said contract that the piece afterwards called the "Octoroon" should be written by Bourcicault for the Winter Garden and performed therein as long as it would draw; that it was written by Bourcicault under said contract, for said theatre; and all the terms of said contract have been punctually and faithfully observed by the deponent; and that to enjoin the deponent from the performance of the "Octoroon" in said theatre would, as deponent believes, be attended with the irreparable ruin of the theatre, and the loss of the debts which the assignment of said lease was made to secure.

Deponent further saith, that the said agreement between the deponent and Bourcicault was an agreement entirely distinct from the agreement of Aug. 6, 1859, between Stuart and Bourcicault; that before and after the making said agreement with the deponent, Bourcicault told him that he considered the agreement between himself (Bourcicault) and Stuart as valueless and void; one reason that Bourcicault urged on deponent for making said agreement with him was, that he (Bourcicault) would not be party to an agreement with Stuart. THOS. C. FIELDS.

Sworn before me this 23d day of December, 1859, JOSEPH BROGHAN, U. S. Com.

Mr. O'Gorman then read also, on the part of the defendants, the affidavit of Thomas Clesham. That on the evening of Dec. 14 he had charge of the stage door; that Bourcicault and his wife applied for admission at ten minutes past 6, when he refused to admit them, and they went away; and that he called the attention of Ryan, one of the employes, to the exact time.

He also read the affidavit of John Ryan, to the same effect.

Also the affidavit of Ferrier Nazer, the Treasurer of the Winter Garden, stating, among other things, that during the thirteen weeks that the house has been open, plaintiff and his wife have received in cash $8,975 64 for their services, while the net profits to the management have been only about $2,350 90.

He also read the affidavit of Louisa M. Allen, that she had played the part of *Zoe* in the "Octoroon" since Dec. 14, and that she had previously acted other parts in the same play, and had "never received any threatening letter or threats or intimations of any kind affecting said play or tending to deter her from playing said parts;" and that she "had not now any fears or reason to believe that any such threats will be made, or any threats or inducements to deter or dissuade her from playing said part." She states that the play has always been well received, and that there is nothing in it calculated to excite the displeasure of Southerners.

Harriet Secor, another actress, testifies to the same effect, and adds that she has frequently spoken with Southerners about the play, and has never heard any of them express disapprobation of any of its sentiments. She adds that she "does not believe that any threat was really made, or intended to or against any of the artists employed now or at any time in said play."

Joseph Jefferson, an actor in the theatre, testifies that he was present when the original engagement between Bourcicault and Fields was made, and confirms the statement of Fields that Bourcicault agreed distinctly to the terms mentioned in the affidavit of Fields. He adds that "no sign of disapprobation of the piece or any of the sentiments therein has ever escaped the audience on any occasion of the representation of said play, but, on the contrary, every evidence of satisfaction and good will." He also adds that "the incidents in said 'Octoroon' are identical with, and as he believes, were suggested by a work of Mayne Reid called the *Quadroon*, wherein a slave sale, Mississippi steamer on fire and trial by lynch law form the leading features;"—and he is "informed and believes that the detection of a murder by means of a daguerreotype apparatus is the leading incident of a modern French vaudeville." Mr. Jefferson adds that Bourcicault's conduct as stage manager has been offensive to the artists of the theatre, and that he has himself on "two occasions actually resigned his place in said theatre by reason of breach of faith and unfair dealing on the part of said Bourcicault."

Geo. Jamieson testifies that when he came to play at said theatre Bourcicault agreed to guarantee that the "Octoroon" would run two months, and afterwards said he believed it would run three.

Mr. O'Gorman also read the following:

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM STUART, MANAGER OF THE WINTER GARDEN.

City and County of New-York, ss.—William Stuart being sworn says: That on the 1st of July last he took a lease of the "Winter Garden" from the heirs of the late John Lafarge; that requiring certain moneys, stipulated in his said lease, to be laid out by him for the improvement of said theatre, the same were advanced to him by certain friends, who have always been ready to aid him in any undertaking promising a successful result; that among the warmest of those friends was Thomas C. Fields, and that at deponent's request, and by the desire of the other subscribers, Thomas C. Fields consented to act as trustee, in order to secure the repayment of the moneys so advanced; and that it was entirely from a feeling of kindness to deponent that said Thomas C. Fields undertook this trust, and has since performed the onerous duties thereof.

Deponent having the utmost confidence in the uprightness and honor of said Fields, afterwards assigned over to him all his deponent's interest in said theatre, and all the property and proceeds thereof, placing him in full possession of it, with entire power to make all engagements and agreements respecting the same until the objects of the said trust should be attained; and that said Stuart has since then confined himself to following to the best of his ability the wishes of the said Thomas C. Fields, the representative of deponent's friends; and though he is entitled to receive the sum of one hundred dollars a week under the deed of trust while it continues in force, he, said Stuart, has never drawn one cent from said theatre, but contributed in every way in his power to the success of the undertaking.

And deponent says that one of his chief objects in so transferring all his interest in said theatre to said Fields, was that the plaintiff might thus be enabled to contract directly with said Fields, and that an objection expressed by said plaintiff to have any dealing or contract with deponent might be thus removed.

That deponent has read the affidavit of Thomas C. Fields herein, and that same is to deponent's knowledge, or, where he has no personal knowledge of the facts therein stated, to the best of his information and belief, strictly accurate and true.

That the terms of the contract therein stated to have been made between said Fields and plaintiff, at the "Winter Garden" on the morning of October —, are therein correctly stated. That said Fields had previously informed deponent that he desired deponent's presence at an interview between him and plaintiff, to ratify an agreement already made between them. That said Fields, Bourcicault and deponent, sat down together at the table at the back of the box-office, and said Bourcicault then said: "Mr. Stuart, I last night made a proposal to Mr. Fields for our future arrangements as to the theatre, which he has accepted; but as you will be hereafter interested, Mr. Fields desired that you should be present, and we therefore fixed to meet here, to-day, to come to a formal ratification of this agreement.

I feel that myself and my wife have been treated very handsomely by Mr. Fields, and I am anxious that the theatre should be placed on a better footing.

I propose that on and after the expiration of the ten weeks, the regular expenses of the theatre should be made up at the close of each week, and that the profits of such week, if any, should be divided between the management and ourselves—(meaning himself and wife)—the losses to be borne by the management, and if there should be any extraordinary expenses over and above, which we should think it advisable to incur, that these also should be divided between us. I propose under this agreement to bring out on December 5, a new, five-act, American piece, on which my mind has been dwelling for the last three or four years, in which, of course, my wife will play, and, if possible, myself; and I anticipate that it will run to the 15th January at all events—I think it would run more; but whether it does or not, the management must carry it to that period. On Jan. 15, I shall be prepared with a great Jerusalem piece, called "Judith and Holofernes," in which I shall picture the destruction of Jerusalem, which I have already planned in my mind, and which I expect will be even a greater success than the other."

After speaking further of his expectations, of the great success of said plays, said Bourcicault said: "Now, gentlemen, I wish distinctly to understand whether this is an agreement or not?" whereupon said Fields turned to deponent and said: "What do you say?" to which deponent replied: "Certainly, I think it a fair arrangement."

Said Fields then said, "Mr. Bourcicault, we accept your proposal—that is an agreement, and I will carry it out." Said Bourcicault then said, "I will give orders to painters, &c., to prepare for the piece, and the interview then broke up.

Deponent has a clear remembrance of the said interview, and believes that the above is almost exactly the language used by the parties at the same.

That a few days afterwards deponent was present at the interview between said Fields and Bourcicault at which Mr. Jefferson was present, which is narrated in the affidavit of Mr. Jefferson, which deponent has read.

That the substance of said interview, and the language of the parties therein, are correctly stated in said affidavit to which deponent refers.

That deponent was present at a conversation between George Jamieson and said Bourcicault, soon after said Jamieson had arrived in New-York, at the instance of deponent, who telegraphed to said Jamison to play in said "Octoroon" at the request of said Bourcicault.

That the substance and language of said conversation are correctly stated in the affidavit herein of said Jamieson, which deponent has read and refers to.

That said Bourcicault in answer to a question of deponent then and there said that deponent might safely guarantee the running of said "Octoroon" for two months.

That deponent has been for three years connected with theatres as manager, and is well acquainted with the custom prevailing between managers of theatres and authors of plays.

That it is the invariable custom that when the right to represent a new play is given by an author to a manager, it is always understood to mean the right to play it as long "the piece runs," or in other words, as long as it continues to prove lucrative to the manager.

That deponent never suspected of said agreement being called in question down to the period of the evening before the production of "the Octoroon," Monday evening, Dec. 5. That said Bourcicault had previously, from time to time, objected to items of the weekly expenses, but without questioning the validity of the said agreement.

That he especially objected to a payment of twelve dollars a week to a Miss Florence, a young lady who had sustained an injury in the discharge of her duties, and to whom Mr. Fields continued her salary, though she was unable to appear, said Bourcicault stating that he was *not going to support sick actresses.* He also objected to other small items in said weekly expenses. That the amount of the said expenses became thus a subject of discussion. Mr. Bourcicault desiring to fix them at $1,800 a week—and Mr. Fields and deponent at a higher amount. That finally in a discussion in Mr. Bourcicault's room in the theatre, and in order to avoid further discussion on that point, it was decided that Mr. Fields should write to Bourcicault the amount at which he would allow such expenses to be fixed, and by direction of said Fields deponent wrote a letter, marked F in plaintiff's exhibits, to which he received a reply from Mr. Bourcicault, which gave him the first apprehension of Mr. Bourcicault's desire to evade his agreement, and which is attached to the affidavit of said Fields, and marked Schedule E. That said Fields being absent from town that evening, it being the eve of the Mayoralty election, and not likely to be found until late next evening, when the piece was advertised to be played, deponent wrote to said Bourcicault a letter marked E in plaintiff's exhibits, accepting for W. Fields, the sum designated by plaintiff himself as the estimate of expenses, viz: eighteen hundred dollars, and asked him, if not satisfied with that, to name what sum he would desire the expenses fixed at. That he handed him said note in person; to which Bourcicault replied that he would take the estimate of eighteen hundred dollars he had proposed, and said, "*Tell Mr. Fields I will not hold to my agreement more than four weeks; I can get much better elsewhere.*" That through all these discussions, said Bourcicault had never questioned the validity of his agreement, but merely items in the weekly estimate of expenses, and that it was solely for the purpose of avoiding discussion as to said items, that the proposition to name a fixed sum for weekly expenses was accepted by said Fields. That no further objection was made on such subject until deponent received a letter from plaintiff, questioning the legal right of said Fields to make any agreement, a copy of which letter is annexed to the affidavit of said Fields, and marked —. That fearing from this letter and his general knowledge of the uncertain character of Bourcicault, that he was meditating some attempt at extortion by reason of the theatre being at the moment in his power, on the Twelfth day of December he procured the copy of the Octoroon from Mr Cline, the prompter of said theatre, which was the property of the theatre, and had same copied, and that in fact, on the very evening of the day on which said copy was made, said Bourcicault did take the original copy of said play from the theatre, and also, under the pretence of proposed alteration, endeavored to get possession of the music of the piece, which was arranged by the leader of the orchestra of said Winter Garden, solely for said Winter Garden. That on the morning of December 14, and up to noon of that day, said Stuart was about the theatre off and on, during a part of which time said Bourcicault was in the theatre, but no communication was then made to said deponent by said Bourcicault. That on his return to the theatre, about half-past three, deponent received the letter purporting to be from Mrs. Bourcicault, and annexed to the affidavit of said Fields. That immediately on receiving the same he carried it to said Fields, and the correspondence then ensued which is stated in the affidavit of said Fields. That said deponent immediately applied himself to procure other artists to supply the places of Mr. and Mrs. Bourcicault, which he was with difficulty enabled to effect in time; and deponent verily believes and avers that if he had not been able to obtain said artists, and the "Octoroon" had not been played that night, that the injury arising from such breach of faith to the public would have resulted in the positive ruin of said theatre. That deponent fearing that if said Bourcicault was permitted to enter the theatre, or in any way interfere with the stage management that night, his wife having refused to play and another artist having been substituted in her place, some misconduct on his part would have led to ill-feeling and confusion, and have impeded the action of the play, said Bourcicault, on presenting himself at the stage door after six o'clock, was, by the instructions of said Fields and deponent, refused admittance. That deponent verily believes that the allegations on the part of said Bourcicault, that he and Mrs. Bourcicault, or either of them, had received threats to deter them, or either of them, from playing their parts in the "Octoroon," is a mere pretext, having no foundation in truth. That said Bourcicault had frequently asked deponent, during the performance of said "Octoroon," to use his influence with certain newspapers to attack said piece as an *Abolition piece*, and thus draw public attention to it. That deponent does not believe that any one received offence from said play or any part thereof; on the contrary, said Bourcicault stated to deponent, a few days before he quitted the theatre, that two hundred and forty medical students, from various of the Southern States, after witnessing said performance, had given enthusiastic cheers for Bourcicault and the "Octoroon." That said Stuart, having had charge of the front of the house during every night of the representation of said piece, has never seen or heard any token of disapprobation; but, on the contrary, that said play has been acted to good houses, which received the same with marks of enthusiastic gratification.

That the conduct of said Bourcicault as stage-manager of said theatre, was oppressive and offensive to the artists in said theatre. That by reason of such conduct and a series of petty annoyances on the part of said Bourcicault, Mrs. John Wood a popular actress, was forced to leave the Winter Garden, to the great injury thereof. That the decrease in receipts of said theatre in the week after she left it, was nine hundred dollars, although the same piece continued to be played.

That afterwards, by reason of said misconduct of said Bourcicault and various breaches of good faith on his part, Mr. Jefferson, a popular actor in said theatre, also twice resigned his place in said theatre, and was only induced to remain at the earnest request of deponent.

That said Bourcicault, by this line of action, was gradually making the theatre solely dependent on himself and wife, thus enabling him to exact what terms he required.

That said Stuart, in entering into any arrangement for the services of said Bourcicault and his wife, was not induced by their ability as actor and actress, to pay them the large amount they have received, but by the reputation of said Bourcicault for cleverness and cunning in adapting plays for representation.

That said Bourcicault did not furnish for the Winter Garden such pieces as he had promised to deponent, *or any original pieces* at all, which alone would have compensated the management for the large sums paid to him and his wife; on the contrary, that of the three pieces produced by said Bourcicault during his connexion with said theatre, previous to "The Octoroon," two of them, named *Dot* and *Smike*, had been with but trifling alterations, played under the titles of "The Cricket of the Hearth" and "Nicholas Nickleby," for many years in this country and in England, and that said *Dot* and *Smike* derived their success almost exclusively from the excellence of the artists engaged in them in the Winter Garden.

That the third named piece, "Chamouni," was a translation from a French piece, and had been played before in the United States, and failed.

That the only piece produced by him for the Winter Garden at all equivalent to the amount of money he has received, is "The Octoroon," which, though the main incidents are taken from the work of Mayne Reid, is very ingeniously constructed, and a most effective piece.

Deponent says he has read the affidavit of said Bourcicault.

That it is not true, as therein stated, that deponent ever executed the agreement, of which a copy is annexed to said Bourcicault's affidavit; on the contrary, deponent says, that he signed a paper writing, of which said agreement forms only a part, which said agreement was drawn up by the lawyers of said Bourcicault. That after signing same, and before delivery thereof, he showed it to his counsel, who drew deponent's attention to certain clauses in same, which were inadmissible, and deponent directed his said counsel to alter the same and submit the agreement so altered to Mr. Bourcicault's attorney, which was done, as deponent was informed and believes. That the agreement, in its present form, was never signed by deponent, or delivered to said Bourcicault, or ever assented to in its present form, and that, on the contrary, on being shown same by his said counsel some time before the commencement of this action, deponent refused to execute same on the ground that the control of said theatre was then in the hands of said Fields.

That deponent has not in his possession, nor has his counsel, as deponent is by him informed, any counterpart of said agreement executed by said Bourcicault, and said alleged agreement now in the hands of said Bourcicault was returned to him by deponent's said counsel, in consequence of a stipulation made by him with Mr. Fowler, one of the lawyers of said Bourcicault, that same should be returned to him if not executed by deponent.

That under these circumstances deponent did strike his pen through his name in said paper writing, as he had a right to do, never having executed same in its present form, and that said Bourcicault was informed of the circumstances above detailed on receiving said paper writing from the hands of deponent's counsel.

And deponent further says, that if the management of the Winter Garden are now prevented from playing the "Octoroon," it will cause them great pecuniary loss, and irreparable damage, as deponent very believes.

That they have depended on the success of that play alone, and the other play, promised by said Bourcicault, to compensate them for their losses in the unsuccessful adaptation of old and well-known plays, put on their stage by said Bourcicault.

That they have now no other entertainment ready to put on the stage, which would be at all likely to draw houses, and would be driven to produce old, worn out stock pieces, such as suggested by said Bourcicault, which, at this season especially, would destroy the reputation of the Winter Garden, and leave it without public support.

And deponent says that he has been connected with said Bourcicault, in various theatrical relations, for three years; that during that time he has made various agreements with said Bourcicault, and that he has never known of any agreement so made by Bourcicault, which he (Bourcicault) did not either in letter or in spirit violate or evade by some subterfuge. W. STUART.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of December, 1859.

GEO. N. PRATT, Commissioner of Deeds.

These affidavits being read, Judge INGERSOLL inquired if there were any more, and being told that that was all, he said that there was one point in the case which he had not noticed as having been touched upon in the defendant's affidavit, which was the question whether the plaintiff had any copyright at all.

Mr. Jernegan said they had not alluded to it in the affidavits, because it fully appeared in the complainant's bill that he had no copyright, as the piece had been performed several days before he had made any attempt to get a copyright.

Judge INGERSOLL said that it appeared on the face of the bill that no steps had been taken by the plaintiff to get any copyright until after the piece had been performed; that the question was, therefore, whether that was a publication; that the plaintiff claimed an injunction on the ground that the defendants were infringing on his copyright by the performance of the piece, and that if this was a publication of the piece, then the first performance was a publication of it.

Mr. Craim said they claimed that an author was to be protected just as much before he obtained a copyright as after.

The Judge replied that this Court would not have the right to issue an injunction in such a case, where the action was between citizens of the same State; that the author might have such a right, but he must go to the State Courts for his remedy. That this Court could only interfere to prevent the violation of an actual copyright, and if the plaintiff had not published the piece by the performance of it before he applied for his copyright, how were the defendants publishing it now?

Mr. Cram said that the performance of a dramatic piece was not a publication of it, till it was made so by the Act of Congress of 1856; that before that Act, a previous representation of a play would not have prevented the author from getting out a copyright, giving him the exclusive right to print it, and that the Act had merely annexed to the copyright a new privilege, viz.: that of having, after the copyright was issued, the exclusive right to represent the piece.

Mr. Jernegan claimed that the performance of a piece bore the same relation to the copyright for the performance, as the publication of a book did to the copyright for the printing and publishing it, and that as an author could not get a copyright for a book after it had been published, so he could not get a copyright for the performance of a play after it had been performed.

Judge INGERSOLL, after examining the statute, said that the statute treats a dramatic piece as a book, and merely says that a representation of it is an infringement of the copyright, and that if an author has a valid copyright, the piece cannot be represented. He went on to say that he could not hear any long argument upon the case to-day; but there was one principle very familiar in all such cases as to issuing a preliminary injunction, that it would not be issued where there was a conflict of testimony on the affidavits; that he could not say from only hearing the affidavits whether there was such a conflict, but if there was, no preliminary injunction could be issued.

Mr. Jernegan said that he thought there was an "irrepressible conflict" between the affidavits, at which remark both the Court and the audience smiled, some of them audibly.

Mr. Jernegan said it could not be denied but that the defendants swore that they had bought and paid for the piece, and that the plaintiff denied it.

Mr. Cram said there were questions of law in the case, about which he desired to be heard; there certainly was no written agreement about the matter.

Judge INGERSOLL said that if it appeared that there was any agreement made and acted upon, and that the defendants had gone on and made agreements and paid out money under it, the Court would hardly grant a preliminary injunction restraining them. But if counsel wished to argue the case it must stand over till next Saturday, which was the first day he could devote to it.

So the motion was adjourned till next Saturday.

The jury, in Boston, in the case of Henrietta C. Richardson *vs.* Jerome B. Carpenter, for damages for breach of promise, came in, Dec. 16, and reported that they could not agree upon a verdict, having been out all night. It is said that one juryman favored the defendant, while eleven obstinate men stood out for a verdict for the fair plaintiff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & CO.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and moore inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy, Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY, SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM IT'S TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.

Mrs. C. SYMONDS,
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 3d-st.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN ASTOR HOUSE 6th-av. CAR, UPWARD trip, on Thursday evening, Dec. 22, or between the Exchange (through Nassau-st.) to cars, a BOND and MORTGAGE for $3,300, drawn by Lewis S. Hobbs in favor of Horace R. Howlett, and by him assigned, together with copy of abstract, and other papers—none of which being recorded; the public are therefore cautioned not to negotiate the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at C. NAGEL'S Office, No. 65 Nassau-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 24TH INSTANT, IN A Broadway stage, a small purse, containing $35 and some papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded, on leaving it at No. 28 East 14th-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.

O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

FAIRS.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—THE Sunday School attached to the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-st., between Delancey and Rivington, will hold their 23d Anniversary on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. Doors opened at 6 o'clock. Exercises commence at 7. Admittance 25 cents. Children 12 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SALE OF FINE FURS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
No. 119 Broadway,
will include in their sale of
TUESDAY NEXT, Dec. 27,
a very valuable assortment of fine manufactured Furs, including Mink Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, and other desirable styles of choice goods, in lots adapted to the wants of the trade and private buyers.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.

PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at No. 270 Greenwich-st., by order of A. ROGERS, Esq., Assignee, the entire stock contained in said store, consisting of hats, caps, furs, trunks, &c.; also the counters and fixtures.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF AN ENTIRE STOCK OF A GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING STORE.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 1859, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 24 Barclay-st., corner Church-st., the entire stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods contained in said store, consisting of every article adapted to gentlemen's wear of the latest styles: Most elegant description, and very best quality lamb's wool, cashmere, merino and silk under-shirts, drawers and hose, kid gloves, gauntlets, mittens, and cravats, ties, scarfs, neck-handkerchiefs, linen cambric handkerchiefs, fancy do., embroidered and others; shirts, collars, bosoms, &c., suspenders, &c., Marseilles, satin and silk vestings, comforters, &c., all in great variety and style. Sale absolute. STEPHEN C. BABCOCK, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Assignee's sale of a Broadway hatter's stock, by order of J. H. White, Esq., Assignee—A large and valuable stock of silk and beaver hats, felt do., caps and other articles usually found in a first-class hat-store. The above are all of the latest fashions, and the trade and others are invited to attend the sale, which will be without reserve. Also a large assortment of umbrellas.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping: Sofas, chairs, beds, bedding, blankets, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, fancy goods in all variety, jewelry, &c., for presents; china, glass and silver ware, which must be sold, together with basement and kitchen furniture in great variety, suitable for families and others.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell in lots to suit, on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of goblets, wines, decanters, tumblers, bowls, white granite dinner, tea and toilet ware, finest China vases, motto cups, &c. Sale positive.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, toys, tea trays, cutlery, &c., on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. An extra large sale, to close consignments. Those wanting cash bargains will attend.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE—Will be sold at public auction at the hotel of William Durland, in the village of Jamaica, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., about 31 acres of valuable farming land the farm and premises of William P. Robertson, deceased. The premises are situated at the head of the Fly, in the town of Newtown, and within one mile of the village of Jamaica. The new railroad runs through the premises. There are upon the premises two houses and two barns, and the land is in good order. Sale peremptory to close up an estate. Terms moderate, to be made know at the day of sale.

RICHARD ROBERTSON, ANDREW F. T. BARBERIE. } Executors.

VENDUE OF REAL ESTATE—AT COLT'S Neck, Monmouth County, N. J., by Commissioners, at the hotel late Samuel Laird's, at Colt's Neck, on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1860. Said hotel property is one of the best stands in the county, and a few acres with it; a farm of 50 acres adjoining the hotel; a house and lot near Colt's Neck; a farm of 147 acres near Colt's Neck; several tracts of woodland. Sale peremptory. Information given by JOSEPH T. LAIRD, ROBERT LAIRD, Colt's Neck, or BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A person well acquainted with the near-by boot and shoe trade, also, with the eastern market, wishes a situation as a buyer, or would buy and sell both, or do either; reference here and in Boston. Address BOOTS AND SHOES, Box No. 4,125 Post-office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000, to assist in introducing to the public an article for the toilet. It is superior to anything for the purpose ever invented, and is the admiration of every person that has used it. $15,000 can be realized the first year. The applicant can have the sole control of its management. Address J. B. W., Union-square Post-office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE, DOING a large and profitable business, with first-class buyers, whose trade is on the increase, would not object to taking a special or active partner with from $25,000 to $50,000 on the 1st January. The business is staple and not fluctuating. Address, with real name or no notice will be taken, PARTNER, Box No. 528 Post-office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $600 to $1,000, in one of the best money-making businesses in this City, which can be shown; profits large, and not the least risk. This is a good chance, and respectable parties will call at No. 378 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND STRICT temperance man, a situation as waiter in a good moral family. The advertiser can come highly recommended. Call or address S. R., No. 845 Broadway, this day and Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET TO A single gentleman going to Europe, or elsewhere, by a respectable young man with good reference. Address A. B. C., No. 811 Broadway, near corner 11th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man to take care of horses or as groom, and would assist in waiting and make himself generally useful. Address A. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TO MERCANTILE AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.—Situation wanted for a well educated youth, who is an excellent writer and quick at figures; has had two years' experience in a first-class house. The best of reference given. Address JAMES, Box No. 730 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA COMMISSION house, a man who can control New-York consignments amongst the French and British importers, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Address, with real name and reference, D., Box No. 1,412 Philadelphia Post-office. It is not necessary that the party should reside in Philadelphia.

HARDWARE SALESMAN WANTED.—ONE who is perfectly acquainted with the business, and who can influence a fair amount of trade in New-York State or New-Jersey. Address Box No. 1,360 New-York Post-office, stating age, where last employed, with amount of salary expected.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town in the United States. An active person with a capital of $25 can make $25 per week. Address Box No. 18 Poughkeepsie, New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house. One who has a cash or short time trade. Address Box No. 2,190 Post-office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HEALTH CONVENTION.—THE NATIONAL Health Association, organized in 1858, having held several public demonstrations with eminent success, will hold a grand mass meeting in the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, 1859, at 7 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, 28th, at 2 and 7 P. M. Addresses will be delivered on *Personal Habits, Social Customs, Dress, Diet, Drugs, Nostrums, Hygiene, Medical Systems, &c., &c.* Among the speakers engaged are J. C. Jackson, M. D., D. A. Gorton, M. D., Mrs. Huldah Page, M. D., and Miss Harriet N. Austin, M. D. Admission free. N. B.—On FRIDAY EVENING, 30th, at 7 P. M., Dr. JACKSON will address the people in the Brooklyn Institute.

N. Y. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at the rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock. AUSTIN ABBOTT, Esq., will read an essay upon *Planning for the Future.* Young men are invited to attend. CHAS. W. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

GETTY'S LODGE, NO. 11, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of this Lodge are requested to meet at the Lodge Room at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY MORNING, the 27th inst., in order to attend the funeral of Brother GEORGE COLON, of No. 100 Wooster-st., who died on the 24th inst. E. J. RICHMOND, Rec. Sec'y.

LECTURES.

A CHRISTMAS TREAT.
JOHN G. SAXE, ESQ.,
WILL DELIVER HIS NEW POETICAL LECTURE ENTITLED
YANKEE LAND,
At the Cooper Institute,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.
Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

COURSE OF SIX LECTURES ON ROME, CHRISTIANITY AND THE RISE OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.—Upon the invitation of the undersigned,

DR. SOLGER

will deliver a course of six lectures on the above subject, being in substance a repetition of the course he is at present engaged in delivering before the Lowell Institute at Boston, commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M., to be followed every Thursday and Tuesday, at Clinton Hall, Lecture-room No. 5.

Tickets for the course, $3, to be had at Shephard's, No. 397 Broadway; Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; and Nathan Lane's, No. 69 Wall-st.

HORACE WEBSTER,	CHAS. KING,
LEOPOLD BIERWITH,	AUG. BELMONT,
H. J. RAYMOND,	GEORGE BANCROFT,
R. A. WITTHAUS,	WM. AUFERMANN,
C. L. BRACE,	H. W. BELLOWS,
FRIEDRICH KAPP,	WM. LOEWE,
O. B. FROTHINGHAM,	AARON FRANK.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER HIS celebrated Lecture on Washington in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1859, at 7½ P. M., for the benefit of the Simpson Mission Sunday School. Tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents. To be had at the door.

TOOL CHESTS.
A great variety for sale, at
OSBORN & SWAN'S,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS OF PERMANENT VALUE.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

AN ILLUSTRATED FAMILY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By BENSON J. LOSSING, Author of the "Field Book of the Revolution." Illustrated with 300 fine engravings. Imp. 8vo. 672 pages. Cloth, $3 50; embossed roan, $4; half-calf, $5 50.

Mr. Lossing's skill with both pen and pencil gives to his books an attractiveness and value not often found in historical literature. The intrinsic merits of this volume are universally acknowledged. The illustrations are designed to enhance the utility as well as the beauty of the book, being not mere fancy pictures, but authentic portraits and sketches. The wood-cuts will compare favorably with any ever executed in this country.

From Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

It supplies a gap in our literature, by presenting to the country a work qualified for the family circle, comprehensive enough for general information, without being too diffuse for the object.

From Hon. W. P. Fessenden, United States Senator from Maine.

Its selection of leading events is judicious; and, as a book of convenient reference, it will be found useful to all classes of readers. I cannot forbear to add, that the very attractive form in which the book is presented to the public is matter of high praise.

From Hon. J. P. Benjamin, United States Senator from Louisiana.

Its paper, print, and style of embellishment render it attractive at first sight, and none who commence its perusal will be willing to abandon it until they have reached its closing description of the electoral campaign of 1856.

From Hon. Lyman Trumbull, United States Senator from Illinois.

It is a beautiful volume, unsurpassed in typography and binding by anything of the kind I have seen; nor is the subject-matter of the book less valuable than its execution is beautiful.

The publishers have many similar testimonials from judges equally competent and distinguished.

LIVES OF EMINENT AMERICANS.

Comprising brief Biographies of more than Three Hundred Distinguished Persons, and embellished with One Hundred Accurate Portraits. By BENSON J. LOSSING. One vol., 8vo, 416 pages. Cloth, $2. Half-Calf, $3 50.

The peculiar opportunities of Mr. Lossing to collect materials from original sources, give this book remarkable freshness and fidelity. The illustrations have been prepared with great care from the best portraits, and are believed to give such representations of eminent men as can nowhere else be procured in so compact a form and at so moderate cost.

The publishers confidently commend these volumes for Holiday Gifts, as combining elegance and essential value. MASON BROTHERS, Publishers, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED
THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
FOR
JANUARY, 1860!

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.

With the number for JANUARY, 1860, the ATLANTIC MONTHLY will enter upon its FIFTH VOLUME,

And the Publishers have great pleasure in announcing that the number contains the first chapters of a NEW ROMANCE, ENTITLED THE PROFESSOR'S STORY; Written expressly for its pages, by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, To be continued in succeeding numbers of the Magazine throughout the year.

CONTENTS.—Our Artist in Italy; The Amber Gods; Song of Nature; Nemophily; Substance and Shadow; Through the Fields of St. Peter's; The Experience of Samuel Absalom; Fillibuster; Roba di Roma; Abdel-Hassan; About Spires; The Professor's Story; Andenken; Central British America; Art; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.

TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year, postage paid to any part of the United States.

CLUBS.—Two copies, $5; five copies, $10; eleven copies, $20,—the subscribers paying their own postage, viz: 36 cents per year.

Clergymen, Teachers and Postmasters will receive the Magazine at $2 per year, as heretofore.

Subscriptions may commence with any number; and, as all the numbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished.

All orders should be addressed to
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

NOW READY:
GEO. SUMNER'S 4th JULY ORATION,
THIRD EDITION,
WITH HISTORICAL NOTES.
Price 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of 30 cents.

An admirable address—simple in style, large in thought, weighty in matter, and moderate in tone.—*North American Review.*

Its interesting statements have attracted much attention from intelligent readers.—*National Intelligencer.*

An oration of marked ability and originality; full of eloquence and of practical and apposite learning.—*Providence Journal.*

The work of a scholar, whose culture has not dried up his sympathy with the people.—*New-Bedford Standard.*

Nobly generous to Italy—honorable to Boston and to America.—*Opinione of Turin.*

Learned and well-digested—dignified and well-timed. Liberty founded upon law was the moral of the author's discourse.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

GEO. P. PUTNAM,
No. 115 Nassau-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR YOUR CATHOLIC FRIENDS.

If you want to present a Catholic friend with a rich and appropriate Holiday Gift go to No. 371 Broadway, where they are selling off at prices never before offered to the public.

HAYDOCK'S FAMILY BIBLE and COMMENTARY.
GENTILUCCI'S LIFE OF THE VIRGIN.
URSULINE MANUAL.
ST. JOHN'S MANUAL.
MISSION BOOK.
KEY OF HEAVEN.
CATHOLIC PIETY.
CATHOLIC OFFERING, &c., &c., &c.

Bibles, Prayer-Books, Devotional and Controversial Works, Gift-Books, Annuals, &c., in every style of binding and at all prices; by far the richest, most extensive, and most magnificent assortment of Catholic Presents in the United States.

Selling off at 20 per cent. less than former prices, at
E. DUNIGAN & BROTHERS,
No. 371 Broadway.
T. W. STRONG, Assignee.

THE CHOICEST GIFT BOOK OF THE YEAR:
FADING FLOWERS.

Printed on soft, tinted paper, and illuminated in a beautiful manner. Any one has but to see it to be delighted with the exquisite taste with which it is got up. Price $3 50.

Turkey Morocco and English Gilt, $4 50. Each now ready at all the bookstores.

J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

BLACK AARON,
A CHRISTMAS STORY OF SLAVERY,
By E. A. POLLARD, author of "Black Diamonds," 10 cts.
PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Printers,
No. 79 John-st., New-York.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL, ELEGANTLY bound in cloth or Turkey morocco, gilt edge, full gilt on covers, is one of the best presents for children for a New-Year's gift that can be found in the book line, for they will sing from them the year round, and the giver will always be remembered. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, 333 Broadway.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."—Gray's Elegy, in caligraphic costume, price 50 cents, extra binding, $1. Call and subscribe this week, at No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A WORD TO UNCLE SAM,

FROM HIS FRIEND JOHN BULL.

Should the weather be cold and the jacket be thin,
Just take a wee toothful of MORRIS' GIN;

Should you feel at a loss what to take at an inn,
Just call for a glassful of MORRIS' GIN;

Should you e'er be perplexed how to rake up the tin,
Just sit down to a bottle of MORRIS' GIN;

Should a party of friends for an evening drop in,
Just send for a dozen of MORRIS' GIN;

Should you wish the consent of Nell's daddy to win,
Just send him a puncheon of MORRIS' GIN;

Should ever the earth be flooded again,
Let us hope all the rain will be MORRIS' GIN.

The fashionable beverage on New-Year's Day will be "MORRIS' OLD TOM," better known by the ladies as "WHITE SATIN," from its delicate flavor.

Wholesale of J. S. C. MORRIS,
No. 48 BROADWAY,
Retailed everywhere.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

LA PERLE CHAMPAGNE,
Also,
RUBIS (CABINET) CHAMPAGNE.

These superior wines for sale by all the principal dealers and hotels.

CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,
Sole Importers, No. 19 Broad-st.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

1839—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1839

The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1839. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st.

N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

ROCKWELL'S PURE GRAPE AND BLACKBERRY WINE, for which Gold and Silver Medals were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute. Sold by E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, N. Y.; R. J. DAVIES, No. 260 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, by the producer, in kegs of five gallons or over, at $2 per gallon, and in bottles at $8 per dozen, delivered in New York free of charge.

F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS

will be pleased to learn that Madame MARTENSE (of Paris) has added to her

DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 189 Greene-st., (two doors north of Bleecker-st.,) a large number of

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,

and will execute all kinds of

FAMILY SEWING

with expedition, in the best possible manner, and at

ONE-HALF THE PRICE

usually charged. She will also send

MACHINES AND OPERATORS

into families residing in City or country, by the day or week, thereby obviating the necessity of purchasing a machine, and afterwards being troubled with keeping it in order.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times." New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ernani.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Knocks and Noses.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Distant Relations.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—HOPE CHAPEL—Nothing Venture, Nothing Have—Senor Oliveira—Love's Labor Lost.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—My Two Fathers—The Irish Tutor—Mother Goose—The Spitfire. Evening—The Little Devil—Mother Goose—Swiss Swains—The Omnibus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Morning, afternoon and evening—Aladdin; or, The Wonderful Lamp.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Santa Claus—John Small—Dick Turpin.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Old Folks Matinee.

TEMPLE HALL, NINTH-STREET—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gainsborough's Pictures.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

☞ As the celebration of Christmas will be general to-day, no evening edition will be issued from this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived from Aspinwall on Saturday morning, bringing the California mails and treasure of Dec. 5, in the unprecedentedly quick time of eighteen days and twenty hours from San Francisco. The *Baltic's* list of specie is $1,408,000.

The advices from Central America received by this arrival are interesting. President Mora, of Costa Rica, arrived at Panama on the 13th December, and intended to proceed immediately to San José, where his return, it was supposed, would be welcomed by nine-tenths of the population, who had become weary of the inefficient Government which had followed his deposition from power. Mr. Dimitry, the United States Minister, had gone to Nicaragua to recruit his health: his Secretary, Mr. Ward, returned by the *Baltic*, and will proceed to Washington. There is nothing of moment from Nicaragua. From Guatemala we have important news. The American Minister, Mr. Clark, had addressed to the Government a protest against its cession of territory, under the terms of the treaty of April last with Great Britain, claiming that the provisions of that instrument were palpably in violation of the letter and spirit of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. He also protests against the concealment of this recent action from the accredited representative of the United States, and against the confession of the Government of Guatemala to the occupancy and title of Great Britain.

We learn from South America that Gen. Castilla was beset with difficulties in Guayaquil, and that an armistice was agreed upon on the 30th of November. Hostilities were to be suspended for forty days. A sharp diplomatic correspondence had occurred between Castilla and the French and Spanish Ministers in Quito, relative to his intentions regarding Ecuador. To categorical inquiries Castilla responded that he should give no information, and denied the right of his interrogators to put their queries.

Our Aspinwall correspondence announces the arrival at that port of Purser Belknap, of the Navy, on a mission to examine and report upon eligible locations for naval coal dépôts. Mr. Belknap was to proceed to Valparaiso, thence to San Francisco, the Chinese and Japanese ports, thence to Egypt, and home by way of England. The United States frigate *Sabine* was at Aspinwall, under orders to sail for San Juan del Norte.

The news from California is but little later than that already received by the Overland Mail. Our San Francisco correspondence reports the arguments on the arraignment of Judge Terry for the murder of Senator Broderick.

That scapegrace of the ocean, the yacht *Wanderer*, has once more come to light, this time in the waters of Boston harbor. She reached that port on Saturday in charge of the mate, who tells a story of wanderings and adventures upon the high seas, that must add a new and more fascinating chapter to the history of pirates and buccaneers. The *Wanderer*, it will be remembered, was eloped with from a Southern port about the middle of October, the circumstances and the thief being unascertained. It now seems that one Lincoln P. Patten, of Bath, Me., was the skipper who effected this startling *coup;* and that only a portion of the crew were privy to or could be brought to approve his plans; that he had no stores or nautical instruments, and that, with the aid of the British Consul at the Western Islands where he put in, he had laid in $15,000 of provisions, for which, having again run away, he had paid nothing. To recruit these stores when they were nearly exhausted, he had pursued several merchantmen with a design of plundering them; and it was while Patten was boarding a passing vessel with this piratical design, that his crew had stolen the stolen yacht, and made sail for America. The vessel is in the custody of the U. S. Marshal; and the poor fellows who brought her back, and were in a state of great suffering and destitution, have been provided for.

Before Ex-Gov. Smith, of Virginia, who was entitled to the floor in the House of Representatives on Saturday, had obtained it, notice was given by Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, of a resolution to the effect that the House devote the day to balloting, and if there were no result, that the House adjourn to Jan. 4. Mr. Fouke, of Illinois, then obtained a hearing for a defence of Mr. Douglas against the remarks of Mr. Farnsworth; and in the course of his speech he united with Mr. Morris, his colleague, in an engagement that Mr. Douglas would support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, whoever he might be, and whatever the platform upon which he might be placed. The speech of Mr. Smith turned mainly upon Helper and his Republican indorsers. Mr. Smith called upon Mr. Sherman to make a more satisfactory disclaimer of the doctrines of the book—denying, indeed, that he had disavowed any of them. Mr. Sherman declining to respond, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, answered for him, that he had distinctly expressed his opinions as hostile to any external interference with Slavery in the States where it exists by law—a position entirely irreconcilable with the obnoxious teachings of Helper. Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, confirmed the statement of Mr. Grow. Mr. Smith subsequently referred to a private conversation that had passed between him, while Governor of Virginia, and Mr. Seward, in the course of a friendly call of the latter at the Governor's room at Richmond. The remarks of Mr. Seward, which depreciated the Irish and German population of the North, and expressed a preference for free negroes, were repeated by Gov. Smith, who named his private secretary as a voucher of the fidelity of his report. Having listened to this discreditable and discourteous revelation, the House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker. Of the 206 votes cast, Mr. Sherman received 104, Mr. Bocock 20, Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Houston 17 each, Mr. Davis 11, and Mr. Maclay 9. There being no election, the House adjourned.

The war of the "Octoroon," which promises to be as memorable as the war of the Maroons, presented another grand field-day on Saturday. The case was before Judge Ingersoll, upon a demand of Mr. Bourcicault for an injunction restraining the performance of the play at the Winter Garden, on the ground of such presentation being a violation of his copyright. To countervail the affidavit of Mr. Bourcicault, affidavits of Mr. T. C. Field, the Trustee of the theatre, and of Mr. William Stuart, the Manager, to show that Mr. Bourcicault's claim of a copyright was invalidated by the fact of the play having been performed prior to the application for the advantages of the act, were read; and to rebut other grounds alleged, the history of Mr. Bourcicault's relations, pecuniary, managerial, and otherwise, with Messrs. Field and Stuart, was introduced, showing that the production of the drama constituted one stipulation of a complex agreement between the three, the observance of which Mr. Bourcicault had wantonly repudiated. That his indisposition to comply with his engagements should release him from the consequences, and involve those to whom he is bound in heavy losses, was the principal point urged by the defendants. Judge Ingersoll, upon the facts as presented, declined to issue a preliminary injunction; and postponed until Saturday next his decision as to the propriety of interfering at all with the production of the piece.

The Board of Aldermen on Saturday held a special meeting, the object of which was to concur with the Board of Councilmen in making an appropriation of $20,000 for printing, not ordered by the Street Department, to be added to the fund for paying arrearages of the year 1859. The motion to concur, however, met with strenuous opposition, and was lost, reconsidered, and finally laid on the table.

At the Wooster-street Synagogue, on Saturday morning, Rev. Mr. Isaacs made an appeal to his congregation on behalf of the suffering Israelites at Gibraltar. Most of the congregation have largely contributed to the relief fund.

Dr. Cahill preached at St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday morning, after the performance of the solemn ceremonies of High Mass, by Rev. Archbishop Hughes, assisted by a number of the Clergy. The sermon was a lucid exposition of the Catholic doctrine of Transubstantiation.

The Stock market on Saturday was active for New-York Central and the Western shares, at improved prices, and closed firm. Panama recovered 2 ₽ cent. of the recent decline. The State stocks were in fair demand. An active day in money, in preparing for the holidays, but the supply easy toward the close, at 6 ₽ cent. to the Brokers. Nothing worth noting in the Foreign Exchanges. The Bank return shows an increased line of Discounts of $1,073,000, and a decreased Specie average of $764,000, with the California arrival to be added this week.

Cotton was in active demand, and large sales were reported, mainly *in transitu*, at steady rates. Flour was less freely dealt in, yet prices of desirable lots advanced. Wheat was quiet, having been held with more firmness. Corn was heavy, and declining. Provisions were rather moderately sought after,—as were likewise Groceries, Hay, Hops, Whisky, Spices, Whalebone, Tallow, and the principal kinds of Oils and Naval Stores. Salt attracted considerable attention. Whisky was more salable and was somewhat dearer. Freights were quiet, with 461 vessels of all classes in port.

Behind the Scenes.

It requires no very great experience of life to convince one that everything is not precisely what it seems to be,—that in politics, in business, and even in journalism, as well as in theatres, there are two phases of activity,—one intended for the world at large, and the other, that by which the actors themselves regulate their conduct. We devote a good deal of our space to-day to the report of a trial in one of our Courts, which illustrates this general fact in a manner which is at once entertaining and somewhat instructive. The point in controversy is paltry enough in itself,—but some of the facts which it discloses are not without interest.

The public may remember that the *Herald*, a few days ago, in the heat of its endeavor to excite the community on the subject of Slavery, came out with some very fierce denunciations of a play called the "Octoroon," which that well-known hack-dramatist, Mr. Bourcicault, had produced at one of our City theatres. It was assailed by the *Herald* as an Abolition drama—as intended to excite the public mind against the South, and as part of the gigantic conspiracy which that journal—a very Titus Oates of newspapers—had detected, against the integrity of the Union and the general peace of the world. Bourcicault, the reputed author of this inflammatory play, met the onslaught of the *Herald* with a whining sort of an apology for his misdeeds, which provoked still another attack, and, presently, under cover of his wife's name, he suddenly threw up his engagement, and at a late hour of a day on which the play had been promised, withdrew the piece, on pretence that it was offensive to the public, and that both his wife and himself performed in it under threats of personal violence, and at a tremendous sacrifice of their patriotic feelings and love of the American flag. Unluckily for him, this plot failed;—another copy of the play had been procured, other actors had been secured to take the parts of himself and his wife, and the performance went on that night and thenceforward, as if nothing whatever had happened.

The baffled Bourcicault was thus constrained to resort to a court of law to redeem the failure of his bungled *coup d'état;* and that remorseless agency has exposed to the public the rather complicated machinery by which the country was to be spared the pain of witnessing the continued performance of this original drama of life in the Southern States. Mr. Stuart, the manager of the theatre in question, testifies that Bourcicault urged him to aid him in getting some of the newspapers to attack the piece on the ground of its anti-Slavery tendencies—as that would excite the public attention, and so help the play! Failing to get Mr. Stuart's help in the matter, Mr. B. undertook it alone; and the *Herald* being the most facile instrument for such a purpose, the vehement controversy in that sheet was the result. That virtuous and conservative newspaper entered readily into the plot by which the country was to be rescued from the Abolitionists, and the treasury of the Winter Garden to be replenished. But the single-minded Bourcicault found other uses for the public indignation, which it was assumed had been thus aroused. The play proved to be even more successful than he had anticipated, and he became naturally dissatisfied with the agreement he had made with the management, and which gave somebody else some portion of the accruing profits. So he promptly declined to be bound, "either legally or morally," by that agreement any longer, and proposed a new one. Finding the manager inclined to be obstinate on this point, he prepared the clever little plot already noticed. He advertised the play—and late in the afternoon withdrew himself and his wife from their parts in it, on the plea of personal danger—carried off what he supposed to be the only copy of the piece, and was quite prepared to see the entire establishment in tears and despair at his feet! Unluckily, the fuse which was to explode this fearful bomb had been dampened—the play went on—and though the *Herald's* denunciations of it ceased, the public continue to crowd the theatre.

It turns out, moreover, that the play is not original at all,—that Mr. Bourcicault has stolen all its leading American incidents from one of Mayne Reid's novels, and its most striking point from a French play,—that no threats against anybody have ever been uttered,—that no disapprobation of the sentiments of the piece has ever been expressed,—that Southerners in town crowd to see it, and find no fault whatever with its tone or its tendency,—and that Mr. D. Bourcicault has been very thoroughly "hoist by his own petard." Judge Ingersoll not only refuses to grant the injunction applied for, but even doubts whether Bourcicault has any copyright in the play, or any claim to have it protected at all.

So far as the chief actor in this little drama of "Life Behind the Scenes" is concerned, the tale points its own moral. He is also the chief sufferer, and the piece ends, as all plays should, with the triumph of virtue, and the ejection of the conspirator into "outer darkness." But the glimpse which we here catch into the mysteries of "sensational" journalism, and the surreptitious manufacture of false public sentiment, is somewhat novel, and has an importance beyond the interest of the moment. We commend it to the attention of our Southern friends. When next they are astounded by one of the *Herald's* colossal revelations of "Northern fanaticism," they will do well to reflect that there may possibly be "an 'Octoroon' in the fence."

Flight of the Doctors.

The Richmond papers are loudly exultant over the withdrawal of Southern students from the medical schools of Philadelphia. They regard it as the first step towards a dissolution of the Union! They evidently anticipate that the movement will strike terror into the hearts of all the Northern States, and lead instantly to the most astounding revolution in political affairs. "While Black Republican journalists and Abolition orators," says the *Examiner*, "are laughing to scorn the idea of a dissolution of the Union, a body of young Southern gentlemen have shown it to be both *practical and easy of accomplishment!*" This is something, certainly. But we don't quite see the demonstration thus asserted to have been made. It is one thing for a couple of hundred young men to quit school and go home,—but quite another, unless we are mistaken, to sever the bonds of our political confederacy,—break down the Constitution,—create new channels of trade and of social activity, and establish a new Government in the Southern States. Possibly the two processes are as nearly identical as the *Examiner* supposes:—but we think not.

Then, too, the causes of this hegira seem to be misunderstood. The *Examiner* regards the movement as indicating the conviction on the part of these young gentlemen, that "the Free States were no longer worthy the patronage of the South." The young gentlemen in question may have such a conviction, or they may not; but it was not this which impelled them to quit. Much less heroic motives prompted their separation. They found themselves—part of them, at least—locked up in police stations for trying to mob a lecturer who uttered sentiments which they disapproved. This experience of Northern law and liberty disgusted them with the North, and so, making it a question of Southern rights, they rallied their Southern associates to their aid and took their departure.

If this is really a test of the sectional controversy, as the Richmond journals would have us understand, then, we submit, that their exultation is premature. These students endeavored to introduce into a Northern State one of the laws and usages of the South,—that, namely, of mobbing a speaker who uttered sentiments which they disapproved. They found themselves at once in an "irrepressible conflict" with Northern law,—and were defeated. To be sure they proceeded at once to dissolve their union with the North, by way of resenting their discomfiture;—but it remains to be seen whether the South can claim this as a victory or not. Our own opinion is, that, when Southern patients have occasion to send for any of these doctors, they will wish they had staid to complete their education before rushing, through excess of patriotism, into premature practice.

Gov. Wise, as a matter of course, seizes upon the opportunity to make a characteristic flourish of trumpets, and to exalt the horn of disunion. If he succeeds in inducing the Virginia Legislature to pay the bills of these young gentlemen, they will have something to show for their sudden withdrawal from Northern schools. We shall be very glad if the incident shall rouse public attention in the South to the necessity of making more thorough provision for education than they have done hitherto. If the Southern States are to remain in the Union, the pride of country common to every American, would rejoice in seeing every State thoroughly furnished with all the institutions essential to the education of her sons. If they are to go out of it, we should certainly regret to see them deprived at once of the means of mental culture and of material growth.

Northern Aggressions.

We hope our friends of the Richmond *Enquirer* and *Examiner* will not permit the Legislature to overlook or evade their demand for a report on the aggressions and injuries of the Northern States. They have already called upon them for a Committee, to compile a volume of the laws passed by Northern States for the purpose of defeating the rights and injuring the interests of the South. They have reminded that body that the laws of all the States are in their Library, and that it will be a very easy matter to hunt up all the Personal Liberty bills which have been passed by Northern States, and to present them in a solid phalanx to the people of the South. The demand is reasonable and just, and we hope it will not be denied or evaded.

The fact is, nine-tenths of the distrust and hostility of the two sections is due to their mutual ignorance and misapprehension. The ultra partisans of each section misrepresent and exaggerate the character and feelings of the other. The masses of the people, having no other sources of information, are utterly misled by this selfish and unprincipled clamor, and regard each other as deadly foes without the slightest justice or reason. The Fugitive Slave law affords an instance in point. The South has been told, over and over again—if not in words, by implication—that nearly all the Northern States have passed laws intended to prevent the execution of that law, and punishing their own citizens for aiding in restoring fugitives from service to their masters. The belief that this is so has done more, perhaps, than any other single cause to alienate the people of the South, and lead them to regard the North as determined to invade their rights, and deny them the advantage of solemn compacts of the Constitution.

Now let us have the *facts* of the case. Let the Virginia Legislature respond to this just demand of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and compile an authentic and reliable statement of the actual legislation of the Northern States upon this subject. Let us know, distinctly and by authority, how many Northern States have passed Personal Liberty bills of the kind complained of. Let us know what single Northern State, except Vermont, has put any such law upon its statute book; and then, if it is not too much trouble, let the Committee tell us how many slaves have been refused to their owners in the State of Vermont, under the operation of that law. Very possibly Vermont is not quite alone in this legislation—one or two of the Northwestern States may have passed similar enactments. But the mass of the Southern people labor certainly under a very great delusion, in supposing that the whole North has taken action in this matter, and that nearly every Northern State has enacted laws to defeat the provisions of the bill for the surrender of fugitive slaves; and it is important to both sections that we should have accurate and reliable information upon this point.

We hope the Richmond journals will not fail, therefore, to press this matter upon the attention of their Legislature.

The Apostles and the Ballot.

The New-York *Churchman*, ordinarily supposed to be the organ of the more strictly orthodox section of the Episcopal Church in this country, is, as we have always been aware, a journal not easily to be pleased. The number of persons in the community whose proceedings meet with its unqualified approbation, is small in the extreme, and that portion either of our political institutions or social customs which it is willing to praise, is wofully meagre. It assailed a few weeks ago the secular "editors," to whom it denied most of the qualities which make men valuable either as citizens or as public instructors. They never "touched religious truth without soiling it." They were incapable even of conceiving the idea of absolute right. They had no conscience and no honor, and no principle. They were *condottieri*, free lances, gladiators, and divers other unpleasant things of the same sort. True, there had once been one honest, pure-minded man amongst them, but he was singled out for the editorship of the *Churchman*, and when he left their worldly ranks to occupy the chair of that spiritual journal, all virtue and all knowledge went with him. Black night descended upon the carnally-minded journals and journalists.

What secret writhings the said secular editors have been going through since that unlucky day; what pangs they have endured; what cries for light they have uttered; of what desperate wallowings in wickedness they have been guilty, we must leave to some other pen to record. It is enough for us that it is in our power to bring them a few grains of comfort and consolation—the consolation of knowing that, in incurring the severe displeasure of our ecclesiastical cotemporary, they are at least in excellent company. The New-York *Churchman* has now fallen foul of the Twelve Apostles—not, be it understood, of the Russian man-of-war which bears that name, but of the original Missionaries of the Christian faith. These eminent men do not meet with our cotemporary's approval. They were rash, thoughtless, blundering and sacrilegious, even in doing their own work. They began their mission, it seems, by a gross blunder, and behaved, in short, at the outset of Christian history, with all the recklessness of a Tammany Hall Sachem. Lest it should be supposed that we exaggerate our cotemporary's displeasure, we shall quote a portion of the denunciation which he visits upon the heads of these well-meaning but misguided individuals:

> "The spirit of the ballot-box was allowed to take the place of the Holy Ghost in the first action of the Apostles after His (Christ's) departure—a statement fully verified by the circumstances attending the election of St. Matthias to the Brotherhood; when St. Peter, with his usual impetuosity, addressed the Apostles and Disciples assembled (the number of the names together being about one hundred and twenty) concerning the importance and necessity of ordaining one to take the place of the apostate Judas. They waited not for the coming of the Holy Ghost, in accordance with the Divine declaration, to enable them to *discern* and *choose*. They did not follow the great example of the Lord Himself, nor did they comply with the conditions for the possession of the Holy Spirit, by Whom alone they could be infallibly directed or guided in the choice of the one who was to "take part of the Ministry and Apostleship, from which Judas by trangression fell." They spoke not, and, for aught we know, they thought not of the fearful consequences of the premature act they were about to perform; but, Peter-like, gave forth their lots, and the lot fell upon Matthias, who, from that time, was numbered with the eleven Apostles. Thus early was his unholy expedient, the ballot-box, resorted to by the Church, for the accomplishment of her glorious designs, instead of the spirit-discerning instrumentality of the Holy Ghost."

It will thus be seen that the Apostles resorted, almost as soon as they were left to their own devices, to "the unholy expedient of the ballot-box," the very same outrageous mode by which we choose our public functionaries, instead of voting *vivâ voce*, and letting a majority decide, as in England, or in the College of Cardinals; Peter, with his usual impetuosity, "being at the bottom of it all."

We feel as we write what a painful shock this sad revelation will prove to the entire Christian public, and with what intense anxiety it will await the result of any further researches the *Churchman* may make into the New Testament and early Christian history. If the Apostles can be shown up in this way, what measure may we not expect to see dealt out to "the Fathers?" Tertullian, Chrysostom and Athanasius may well quake in their graves, when their betters are so severely handled.

Sad as is this apocalypse of apostolic misconduct which our cotemporary has been constrained to make—there is some consolation in knowing that our own unhappy electoral system can at least be traced back to a tolerably respectable source. When mourning over the delinquencies of public officials, and the frauds and corruption by which all our elections are disgraced, we have, at least, the relief of feeling that it was the Apostles who set the abominable system on foot. And sweeter still is the satisfaction which every patriot must experience, in the reflection that it was reserved for an American orthodox religious newspaper to expose the intolerable abuses attendant upon upon the election of Saint Matthias to the Apostolic Brotherhood.

Incendiary Newspapers. — The following paragraph is from a private letter from Washington:

> "Positive information is now on record here, that incendiary Abolition articles and documents, which the *Tribune*, from its party position, dare not publish, *are regularly sent over to the Herald with a request for publication, and that these requests are never refused.* Upon this subject you will hear more when the Senate reassembles, and it is also very likely that certain of the Southern Legislatures, now in session, will take measures to have the *Herald* excluded from mail facilities within their respective jurisdictions. This is positive and from authority—though the source from whence the information comes cannot be made public until the action pointed out has been adopted."

The Abolitionists are not lacking in shrewdness, and they are playing the game of incendiary agitation just now with a good deal of skill and success. Their leading object is to fan the flame of excitement and alarm which now rages throughout the South, and to scatter their inflammatory documents as widely as possible in the Southern States. The columns of the *Tribune* would not answer this purpose at all,—but the *Herald* is precisely the organ which they need. Its editorial columns serve to hoodwink the easy innocents at the South, and thus give full and free currency to the Abolition harangues, letters, documents and miscellaneous appeals which crowd its news department.

Any one who doubts that the *Herald* has been regularly enlisted in the service of the Abolitionists, will have his doubts removed by reading Saturday's issue of that sheet. It is almost exclusively filled with Abolition pleas for insurrection, addressed exclusively to the South, and intended to take effect among the free negroes and non-slaveholding whites of that section. The notorious H. C. Wright has four or five incendiary letters addressed to Southern men, which, we venture to say, no other paper in the North but the *Herald*, and the Abolition sheets of Fred Douglass and W. L. Garrison, would consent to publish.

We do not believe, however, that any such steps as the writer of the letter referred to mentions, will be taken. The Southern Fire-Eaters find their purpose admirably served by the *Herald*. All either of them seek is to inflame and exasperate the public mind—to stir up strife and commotion, and thus plunge the country into the horrors of strife, insurrection, and civil war. Both are laboring directly for this end; and neither is likely to cripple the other in any movements tending to the attainment of their common object. The Disunionists of the South, and the Abolitionists of the North, aim at the same result—and both find in the *Herald* precisely the organ which they need.

Congressional Prospects.—The House of Representatives takes one ballot a day, and remains therewith content. The rest of the time has been devoted to talking. Hitherto the Democrats have had their part of the business mainly to themselves, as the Republicans have declined to permit themselves to be either provoked or seduced into such a general exchange of political compliments as debating in the House has now become. With very few exceptions, they have allowed their opponents to allege against them all conceivable heresies and malpractices, without taking the trouble either to refute their arguments or repudiate their charges. In one respect this policy has been wise:—it has saved them from the reproach of seeking to delay the organization of the House, and has withheld their aid, moreover, from the evident effort of the Democrats to postpone it as long as possible. It is not easy for any party to carry on a quarrel for a long time, when its opponents obstinately refuse to have any share in it;—and if the Republicans persist in their silence, it is evident the flow of talk must have an end.

A few of their members, however, are getting a little restive under this protracted inactivity, and have broken away from the party bond and made some exposition, on their own behalf, of their political position and opinions. Thus far they have not thereby given their opponents any special advantage over them in so doing. The tenor of their declarations has been to disclaim the ultraisms so lavishly imputed to them, and thus to spike the heaviest of the artillery leveled against them. None of them thus far have given the slightest countenance to the allegation that they uphold such invasions as that of Harper's Ferry, or even indorse the inflammatory appeals of Mr. Helper's book. They show no disposition to abandon Mr. Sherman as their candidate, and he continues on every ballot, to lack just *four* of the number required to elect. As the holidays are now upon us, and Congress expects to do nothing of importance for a week, it seems probable that the election of Speaker will also be postponed, practically, if not formally, until after New-Year's.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Wise and the Flag of Our Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 24.

The following is the correspondence received by the Philadelphia Union Meeting Committee:

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Dec. 23.

To James S. Gibbons, Esq.:

Dear Sir—By order of the General Assembly of Virginia, I send a copy of their resolutions to you, expressing a cordial response to the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, on the presentation of a flag inscribed with their loyal devotion to the Union as framed, and the Constitution as construed by the fathers of the republic. With heartfelt congratulation upon these evidences of amity, I am, sir, with sincere respect for you personally, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE.

Whereas, A large number of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia have presented to the Commonwealth of Virginia a flag inscribed with an expression of their loyal devotion to the Union as framed, and the Constitution as construed, by the fathers of the Republic, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That we gratefully accept this beautiful gift as a renewed evidence of the devoted patriotism of that heroic band of Northern conservatives, who have so long maintained an equal conflict with the assailants of our rights, and the enemies of our peace, and that wherever fortune may invite or fate impel in the future, Virginia will cherish with affectionate gratitude the memory of those who so bravely encounter frowns of faction, and so nobly defy the fury of fanaticism.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to James S. Gibbons, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Passed in both Houses of the General Assembly, Dec. 22, 1859. W. F. GORDON, Clerk.

Horrible Murder at Albion, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 24.

Pierpont Dyer, an esteemed citizen of Albion, Orleans County, was murdered last night in his grocery-store at that place. Being a bachelor, he lived in the store. His body was found lying on the floor this morning. The murder is supposed to have been done with an axe, or a similar instrument, as the top of his head was completely knocked in. Mr. Dyer was a man of wealth, but kept little or no money in his possession. The Coroner is now summoning a jury.

Patrick Culligan has been arrested on suspicion. He rented rooms of Dyer; a difficulty existing between them, and he had threatened Dyer's life.

The Adultery Case in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Edwin W. Reed, of West Springfield, a music teacher, whose conduct, it is said, caused the death of a young woman whom he had seduced and deserted, was brought before the Police Court, to-day, on the charge of adultery, and failing to give bail in the sum of $1,500, he was committed for trial. Reed's alleged victim was a respectable young girl of Danby, Connecticut, and died recently at South Boston.

Non-Arrival of the Hungarian.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Dec. 25—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Hungarian*. A heavy snow-storm is prevailing.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 24.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed this afternoon for Liverpool, with forty passengers and a full freight.

Non-Arrival of the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 25.

No mails North of Baltimore had reached this city up to this morning. They will not reach here until to-morrow.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Col. Benjamin Loring, an aged and well-known citizen, died at his residence in Summer-street to-day.

The Fire at Red Hook.—By the destruction of Frig's Mills, at Red Hook, Dutchess County, on Friday, the 16th inst., it is estimated that the entire loss will exceed $60,000. A young man, named Frank Long, perished in the flames. It appears that several of the employes slept in the building, but they all escaped with the exception of Mr. Long. There was an insurance upon the property to the amount of $49,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Appeal for the Suffering Jews at Gibraltar.—Rev. S. M. Isaacs, at the Greene-street Synagogue, on Saturday delivered a stirring appeal to his congregation on behalf of the Hebrew sufferers at Gibraltar, who have fled from Morocco in consequence of the war with Spain. Taking advantage of the festival of the day—the Feast of Dedication—he enforced the general duties of charity as a means of testifying thankfulness to God for his mercies, and then called attention to the case specially in point, of the thousands of their brethren who have been obliged to leave their country and their home, and trust to the mercies of strangers. He recognized the charity towards them which had been evinced by the British Government in sheltering them in tents, and giving them soldiers' rations; the evidence of the progress of liberal ideas in Spain which had induced that Government to tender a refuge on Spanish soil, and the kindness of both Catholics and Protestants in the emergency; but saw none the less reason for the sympathies of the Jews in the United State. He estimated the Jewish residents of the Barbary States at 29,000 souls, monopolizing most of the coast trade. Most of the congregation having already contributed, no formal collection was taken up; but those who had more to give were requested to hand it to the President, Pastor or Trustees.

The Peruano.—This new steamer, which was launched yesterday morning by Messrs. J. Westervelt & Sons, was built for Charles L. Dimon, under the superintendence of Capt. Skiddy. She is intended to run on the West Coast of South America, between Valparaiso and Panama, which trade has hitherto been wholly monopolized by the English steamers. She is a side-wheel vessel of 270 tons burden, being 182 feet on deck, 30 feet wide and of 11 feet depth of hold. Her frame is of white oak and hackmatack, bottom planked with oak, and with yellow pine from the turn of the bilge upward. She is diagonally braced with iron straps and is coppered. She has a main and light spar-deck, and will have a single beam engine of 44-inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke, built by the Morgan Iron Works Company. She will be ready early in the Spring.

The Weather on the Hudson—Navigation.—The thermometer stood at Poughkeepsie on Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, at 11 degrees above zero. In that city there is capital sleighing, and the streets were alive with parties enjoying the sport. The river is fast freezing over. On Friday an immense field of ice, several miles in length, was carried by the tide opposite Poughkeepsie, and the ferry boat was detained some hours from its trips across the river. Between that city and New-Hamburgh the channel is yet open, but from that village to Newburgh (nine miles,) the river is entirely frozen over, and parties on Saturday were skating upon it, and even as low down as Tarrytown, persons were skating in shore. The highest point on the river to which steamboats continue to run is Nyack.

Casualties.—Frederick McKibbin, a lad 12 years of age, jumped from a Hudson River Railroad car at the corner of Hudson and Desbrosses streets, while it was in motion, and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was conveyed to his parents' residence, corner of Jay and Hudson steets, for surgical attention.... At an early hour yesterday morning Michael McDermott, a blind man, living at No. 400 Ninth-avenue, fell from the fourth-story window of the premises No. 408 Ninth-avenue, and broke both his legs. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.... George Windle, a German, recently arrived in this country, was found nearly frozen to death under a stoop in Fifty-fourth-street. He was placed under the care of the Comissioners of Emigration.

The Wilson Industrial School.—The managers of this well-deserving institution desire us to say that they will be happy to receive the friends of the enterprise at their annual Christmas festival, on Thursday, Dec. 29, at No. 137 Avenue A. The exercises, which will consist of recitations and singing by the children, and addresses by several friends of the school, will commence at 11 A. M. At the close of the exercises there will be a distribution of warm garments and other suitable New-Year gifts, and the children will partake of a collation provided by the liberality of the friends of the school.

Tax Receipts.—However favorable to book publishers, jewelers, silk and toy dealers the week before Christmas may have been in a monetary view, it has not been so to the City Treasury. During the past week the tax receipts were only $10,135 27, against $230,137 69 the week previous. There still remains unpaid upon the tax levy $1,650,000, which the statute requires should be paid by the end of the present month. As after the 1st of January, 12 per cent. interest will be exacted upon all unpaid dues, it is highly probable that the present week will witness a lively rush to the tax office.

Attempted Suicide and Infanticide.—Louisa Fingler, a German woman living at the lager-bier saloon at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, attempted to end her own existence, as well as that of her infant, by setting fire to her clothing. Her screams attracted the attention of a neighbor, who extinguished the flames before either herself or the child was much injured. The husband of the unfortunate woman says that she is subject to periodical attacks of insanity.

An Honest Finder.—On Saturday afternoon James Hayward, an agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, called on Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, and exhibited a pocket-book containing a large sum of money, in $10 and $20 bills on the Canastota Bank, of Madison County, N. Y. Mr. Hayward stated that he had picked up the book in the cars at the Suspension Bridge, at Niagara Falls, while *en route* to this City, and he desired Deputy Carpenter to keep it until an owner could be found.

Weekly Report of the New-York Hospital:

Remaining on Dec. 16	256
Admitted to Dec. 23	32
Discharged, cured or relieved	50
Died	7
Remaining at date	231
Males	192
Females	39

Board of Aldermen.

SPECIAL MEETING—NON-CONCURRENCE IN APPROPRIATING $20,000 FOR PRINTING NOT ORDERED BY THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting at 2 P. M. on Saturday, for the purpose of taking action with regard to the appropriation of $20,000 for "Printing for Departments not ordered by the Street Department," added to the further appropriations for the current year by the Board of Councilmen.

Aldermen Adams and Brady did not understand why this appropriation should be made. It was an outrage to ask them to make it.

The President stated that the Comptroller had called on him and assured him that if the appropriation was made, none of it would be expended except in the payment of *bona fide* claims. The Comptroller had said he knew nothing of the printing provided for by the appropriation.

Aldermen Adams, Brady, Tuomey and Lynes voted against the motion to concur, which was made by Alderman Peck, and it was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

On motion of Alderman Bradley the vote was reconsidered.

Alderman Boole urged the Board to concur with the Councilmen.

Alderman Genet intimated that the appropriation was needed to pay for printing of the Board of Councilmen, and moved that the Board adhere to its former action.

Alderman Adams said if the appropriation was made, it would be made the basis for such claims for arrearages as had been foisted upon the City before. Gentlemen might stretch their consciences so as to vote for it. He would not.

The Board refused to adhere to its former action, laid the whole matter on the table, on motion of Alderman Peck, and adjourned.

Fires.

IN WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.

Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, the two story frame stable in the rear of No. 229 West Thirty-sixth-street, owned and occupied by James M. Millward, was discovered in flames. The building, valued at $500, was destroyed, and two horses, worth $350, were suffocated. A frame building in the rear of No. 220 West Thirty-seventh-street, owned by Bartholomew Haberstraw, and occupied by Louis Dow, suffered $200 damage. Mr. Dow's tools were also injured to the extent of $700. The fire extended to a frame dwelling-house in the rear of No. 218 West Thirty-seventh-street, and this building, together with the furniture of several poor families, valued at about $500, was nearly destroyed. The only insurance on any of the property burned was $50 on one of Mr. Millward's horses. No cause is assigned for the fire.

IN WILLIAM-STREET.

A smoke-house for curing sausage-meat, &c., at No. 234 William-street, caught fire last evening, by the bricks which formed the foundation of the building becoming over-heated. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and retired when they thought the flames were extinguished, but the Assistant Fire Marshal found subsequently that the work had not been effectually done, and was obliged to call to his assistance several [illegible], who were on the spot. The fire was quenched after half an hour's labor.

IN PINE-STREET.

By the presumed carelessness of some of the occupants of the buildings Nos. 59 and 61 Pine-street, in throwing lighted coals in the ash-bin in the subcellar, the premises were set on fire yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock. The first floor is occupied by the London and Liverpool Fire Insurance Company. The total damage amounts to $500, and is insured.

IN EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.

In consequence of a defect in a furnace-flue, the dwelling-house No. 58 East Twenty-eighth-street, occupied by C. R. Taylor, was damaged to the extent of $1,000 on Saturday morning, about 2½ o'clock. Insured.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS.

How the Day was Observed.

TRINITY CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL.

CHRISTMAS EVE GATHERING—INTERESTING SERVICES—THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS TREE.

The chimes of Trinity Church pealed forth a merry welcome to the coming Christmas, on Saturday afternoon, and the pews and aisles of the edifice were thronged at 3 o'clock by children with beaming holiday faces, and parents and friends assembled to witness their jubilation, and enjoy their happiness. It was the Christmas Eve festival of the pupils of the Sabbath School connected with the Church. The numberless tapers that burned within the chancel shed a soft radiance over a scene which, cold and blustering as the day was, it was worth the journey from remote parts of the City, which most of the ladies present had made, to witness. There were the nine clergymen, who took part in the religious exercises which preceded the introduction to Santa Claus, all clad in their clerical robes; there were the creeping and clinging evergreens that ran along the walls and ascended the columns, hung from the airy arches and framed the windows of stained glass of the elegant and commodious structure; there were the children themselves, in their best garments arrayed, seated together in the central pews, and there was the immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen which constituted the back ground of the picture. At the appointed hour the Christmas carols of the pealing bells ceased, and the exercises began. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, the rector; Rev. Dr. OGILVIE, and Rev. Mr. SMITH, assistants; Rev. Drs. VINTON, JOHNSON and VAN KLEECK, and Rev. Messrs. DIX, FARRINGTON and WESTON. Rev. S. H. WESTON said the evening prayer; Rev. F. W. SMITH and Rev. W. FARRINGTON read selections from the Scriptures; Rev. MORGAN DIX said the concluding prayers of the service, and Rev. Dr. VINTON delivered a familiar address to the children. His remarks were brief and very much to the point, his great object being to explain to the children whom he addressed, the reasons for which they were assembled. A feature of the exercises was the singing, in which the children took part very effectively. The *Cantate Domino* and *Benedic Anima Mea* were exceedingly well rendered by the choir alone. "The Children of the Temple," a Christmas song, words and music by Mr. CUTLER, the organist of the church, with symphonies on the organ and chimes, elicited a great deal of admiration. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, and then the door which connects the vestibule of the main entrance with the interior of the church was thrown open, and an immense Christmas tree, loaded with toy-fruit and confections, and lighted up by countless lanterns of various hues, suspended from its branches, was exposed to view; and on a table near it were all the appliances of the baby-house—dolls, horses, dead rabbits (stuffed ones, not of the riotous species) drums, trumpets and sabres and all the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious" Santa Claus. The clergymen, led by the sexton, with his staff of office, marched up the middle aisle, two abreast, passed around the tree, and then returned to the chancel. The children next, one class at a time, advanced to the tree, received their presents, and returned to their seats, with expressions of happiness depicted on their little countenances. Their friends of more mature years lingered awhile to contemplate their felicity; then gradually the assemblage dispersed and all but the sexton departed.

CEREMONIES AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

REV. DR. CAHILL ON TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

There was a vast concourse in attendance at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning, partly to witness the exercises with which the anniversary of the birth of Christ is commemorated, but mainly to listen to a discourse which was to be delivered by the noted Irish orator, Dr. CAHILL. Archbishop HUGHES, assisted by numerous clergy, introduced the exercises of the morning with the imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Church. At their conclusion Dr. CAHILL came forward. Taking the whole of the New Testament for his text, he referred to the fact that this was the anniversary of the Saviour's birth, and then proceeded to give a lengthy argument in favor of the doctrine of Transubstantiation. He pleaded that the Scriptures must be taken in their literal sense, on this as well as on other subjects. If this were done, the Rev. Doctor argued, the conclusion would be irresistible that the bread and wine became in fact the body and blood of Christ. The discourse occupied an hour and a half in its delivery, but was breathlessly listened to until its close. The speaker thanked the audience for their attention, and concluded with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the orphans.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

This institution will have its usual dinner and festival to-day. The children are to assemble in the school-room at 12 o'clock, and, after interesting preliminary exercises, will partake of dinner at one o'clock. When this shall have been disposed of, the Christmas tree will be undressed in the chapel. All friends of the institution will be welcome.

SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK.

That mythical character, Jack Frost, had nearly completed his work on the skating-pond at Central Park, Saturday. There were a few scores of impatient people on the borders of the glazed sheet of water in the morning, anxiously waiting for the red ball to be hoisted, and declaring that they knew the ice was strong enough to bear them. But the powers that be hesitated. The ice had not knit together firmly enough to support on its surface such numbers as glided over it last Winter, and the signal, which can be seen, with a telescope of moderate powers, from any elevated point in the City, might bring crowds of boys and men all too anxious to enjoy the first skating of the season. At noon it was determined to give those who had gathered an opportunity to make their blood, which was almost congealed by the cold, circulate more briskly; so at it they went, young men and old. The Caledonia Curling Club occupied the lower end of the pond, practicing for their approaching contest. The winds which blew with almost resistless force, gave those unskilled in the graceful art an excellent opportunity to learn how to stand on two thin parallel strips of iron, while it interfered seriously with the curvetings of the amateurs, who wished to display their skill to the lookers-on. By dark there were but few who were obstinate enough to maintain their position.

Yesterday the ice was thronged, and it was most fortunate that the cold of the preceding night did so much towards strengthening it. The intensely cold winds which prevailed Saturday, seemed to insist on keeping the ice clear and the day from being broken, but it was all in vain. There were many who deemed it most fortunate that Christmas came on Sunday, as they could not take Monday for a holiday. Those, however, who have the time to spare, will witness an exciting scene to-day, if they think but to muffle themselves up so as to defy the cold.

The cars, last evening, were thronged on all the routes which extend as far as the Park. Those who could not get inside stood on the platforms, and those who could not do that were content to pay five cents for the privilege of hanging on.

CHRISTMAS ELSEWHERE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 25.

Christmas, and the religious associations of its commemoration, were the subject of discourse in most of our churches to-day. To-morrow will be observed as a legal holiday, and consequently the Custom-house and all the Banks will be closed, and business generally suspended. All our newspapers will suspend publication from Monday morning until Tuesday noon. The weather continues cold, but pleasant.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 24.

To-morrow will be generally observed here as a holiday. The newspapers will all suspend their publication.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 25.

All the papers in this city, and in the cities as far South as Augusta, will suspend their publication to-morrow.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Everybody's Friend" has so completely fulfilled its title that everybody and everybody else's friend go to see it. The piece is now in its prime; the "points" are taken up with the greatest precision, and the language enjoys all the social significance of which it is capable, without too many cheap literary improvements from the comic artists. A more suitable entertainment for the holidays could not be found.

We have not heard that this piece is taken from the French. There seems to be some uncertainty on the subject, and, in despair, therefore, the cavillers maintain that, inasmuch as the plot cannot be traced, there must, necessarily, be *no* plot—a kindly conclusion, to which hyper-criticism frequently resorts. The plot is, certainly, not very intricate. It is revealed in the title of the play, for any one with a grain of imagination or an atom of experience can understand the perplexities of a human creature who undertakes to be everybody's friend. The author has availed himself of the scope afforded by a happy idea, and obviously devotes himself to the sketching of character, rather than the development of plot. His success depends almost entirely on the merits of the acting of the two principal parts, *Mr.* and *Mrs. Felix Featherley*—for the other characters are thoroughly conventional, and in feebler hands than those to whom they are entrusted, would be recognised and appreciated. The polite weariness which overcomes the gentleman when he discovers that the brilliant belle of his courting days becomes suddenly the inflexible domestic economist of his married ones; the enthusiasm with which the lady audits the accounts of her household, and assumes the dreadful responsibility of prohibiting early peas, on the ground of excessive cost; the half-suppressed yawns which ensue, and the little frivolous plot with which a widening chasm is happily bridged, these are the pleasant matters which engross the business and attention of three long acts, and afford an evening of light, sketchy amusement seldom enjoyed in these days. The acting, as we have said, is everything, and, we may add, that in no other house than WALLACK'S could a piece of this description be given with any certainty of success. It demands the tone and temper of good society; the mutual forbearance and delicacy which characterize well-bred life. There is no actress on the American stage who so quickly assures the critic of this knowledge as MRS. HOEY; her manners are free and unrestrained, yet tempered to the keenest perception of dramatic meaning. The last act of this piece is peculiarly trying, from the fact that it requires an effort at display which might easily degenerate into mere flaunting. Mrs. HOEY'S gracefulness and real knowledge of society save her from the common danger, and enable her to give us one of the best performances we have seen for many a long day. Mr. LESTER WALLACK, the best light comedian on the stage, is perfectly admirable as *Featherley*, and these two artists acting together with complete appreciation of the author's meaning, and even improving it, make the success which crowds the theatre nightly, and astonish the doubters who said that "Everybody's Friend" was a mere trifle. It is a domestic story, narrated in the most charming way by the best company in America, and is undoubtedly only at the commencement of its career. It will be given to-night with a holiday farce.

PALACE GARDEN.—A pleasant miscellaneous Concert was given here Thursday evening by a number of artists and authors as a mark of respect to Mr. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN, a gentleman who occupies a distinguished position before the musical public. The programme was lengthy and varied in its character, and was interpreted by the members of the Mendelssohn Union, Miss HAWLEY, Mr. CHAS. ELLIOTT, Mr. WM. MASON, Mr. SIMPSON, Mrs. MOZART, Mr. SCHREIBER, Dr. GUILMETTE, and Miss KATE COMSTOCK. Most of these artists are well known to the public, and need no special mention on this occasion. Mr. ELLIOTT, the violinist, is new to us, and we are unconscious whether he is an "artist or amateur;" his powers should, we fancy, be estimated by the standard of the latter. The hall is too large and trying for the violin, and we think we shall hear Mr. ELLIOTT to better advantage on some future occasion. All the massive strength and beauty of STEINWAY'S grand pianos, are needed to fill an area so spacious. That they are sufficient was amply proved by the admirable performance of Mr. WM. MASON, a gentleman who is heard much too seldom in our City. There is a character in the compositions of this gentleman which entitle them to the individual interpretation of the composer, and we can see no reason why he should not give concerts for the express purpose of playing them. Two charming *morceaux* were played last night—*Silverspring*, and a quaint country dance. Both pieces were received with the greatest favor. The attendance was good but not at all commensurate with the merits of Mr. MASON, or what he had a right to expect.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE

PRESENT.

ONE OF

GROVER & BAKER'S

FAMILY

Sewing Machines.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Startling Reduction.

TWO-DOLLAR BOYS' OVERCOATS!

TWO DOLLAR BOYS' OVERCOATS. TWO DOLLAR BOYS' OVERCOATS.

TWO DOLLAR BOYS' OVERCOATS.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company,

No. 86 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

"A swift-fingered sister of love and charity."

An appropriate Holiday present for a wife, mother, daughter, sister, pastor or friend.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Grover and Baker
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their

FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,

With recent valuable improvements.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 675 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY.
Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.
Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Robes de Chambre,
BREAKFAST JACKETS.
F. C. KEMPTON, No. 106 William-st.,
Successor to J. M. DAVIDS & Co.

"No meal complete without it."—
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Wholesale Agents.

Holiday Presents.
$5.—AGENTS WANTED, NO. 411 BROADWAY.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY
$5 SELLS MACHINES AT FROM $5 TO $100. $100

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No 500 BROADWAY.

The Winter DRESS HAT is now ready.
LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-sure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Account-Books of every description on hand or made to order, at low prices. Parties wishing new sets of books will please call for estimates. BENJ. F. CORLIES, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

The Readers of the Times are respectfully informed that the *Third Shipment* of MORRIS' LONDON GIN was landed on the 24th inst., ex Yorktown, and is being sold pure at No. 48 Broadway. Genuine Old Tom. Try it.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

DIED.

AYMAR.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 23, in her 26th year, ELEANOR KINGSLAND, wife of Edmond B. Aymar, and daughter of R. S. Clark.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at Calvary Church, on Monday, Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock.

BAILEY.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 23, Mrs. SARAH BAILEY, widow of Wm. Bailey, in her 83d year.

The friends of the family and of her sons in-law, Robert H. Leathem, Alexander Leatham and Wm. Collins, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 77 4th-av., on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HUNTINGTON.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 23, JULIA S. HUNTINGTON, widow of the late Joseph C. Huntington, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, David Stuart Hodge, No. 143 East 18th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

TYLER.—In this City, on Christmas morning, ISABELLA JOHNSTON, only child of Harriet J. and Rebecca P. Tyler, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 401 Orchard-st. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

DWINELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 24, with scarlet fever, ADA UPTON, only daughter of James A. and Rebecca U. Dwinell, aged 2 years 3 months and 16 days, after the short illness of 18 hours.

THE LOST JEWEL.

Jesus to my earthly keeping
Once a jewel kindly gave,
But my joy was turned to weeping
For I lost it in the grave.

Mourning for my vanished treasure
Then I heard the Saviour say,
Cease to sorrow—for my pleasure
I have borne thy gem away.

To thy spirit filled with anguish
Are thine eyes with weeping sore;
Cease, oh, mother thus to languish,
Cease, for I had need for her.

Purer than the dews of morning,
Brighter than the stars of night,
See thy gem my crown adorning
In a world of heavenly light.

☞ Boston and Salem papers please copy.

FAIRCHILD.—In this City, on Saturday night, Dec. 24, CONSTANCE LOUISE, daughter of Horace J. and Maria Louise Fairchild, aged 3 years, 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at No. 60 East 20th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

PETRIE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 25, ANN ELIZA, wife of the late Carlos D. Petrie, and daughter of the late David Vanderwoort, of this City.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Hammersley-place, (Houston-st.,) on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MANNING.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 23, JOHN MANNING, Comptroller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, aged 60 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 262 Madison-av., on Monday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. A requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

FOX.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 25, after a short illness JAMES FOX, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Edward Fox, No. 241 West 23d-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

OSBORN.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 25, JAMES A. OSBORN, youngest son of the late James Osborn, aged 5 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, John J. Tait, No. 21 Carmine-st., at 1 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

COLON.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 24, after a lingering illness, GEORGE COLON, in the 59th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, also the members of Getty Lodge No. 11 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 Wooster-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

GUTHRIE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 25, of disease of the brain, EDWARD B., only son of George and N. L. Guthrie, aged 4 years 6 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 156 West 38th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOOTE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 24, ANNA JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of A. W. and Elizabeth R. Foote, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, on Clermont-av., second house south of De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 27 at 2 o'clock P. M.

MULLIGAN.—At Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 24, ELLEN WIKOFF, wife of William Mulligan, in the 42 year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The steamer *Mattano* will leave Fulton-slip at 1 o'clock.

STARR.—At Orange, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 24, NANCY, relict of the late Charles Starr, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No 22 Vandam-st., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WHITNEY.—At Milton Hill, near Boston, on Friday, Dec. 23, Gen. MOSES WHITNEY, aged 86 years.

BAKER.—At Piermont, on Friday, Dec. 23, JOHN R. BAKER, aged 54 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 665, Dec. 24, 1859.
53, 9, 47, 8, 72, 41, 35, 15, 64, 60, 25, 74.
Class No. 666, Dec. 24, 1859.
54, 76, 40, 15, 71, 6, 12, 21, 53, 72, 62, 68, 41.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 24, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
HOLIDAY GIFTS!!
HOLIDAY GIFTS!!!
BRONZE FIGURES, BRONZE CLOCKS,
BISQUE FIGURES, CHINA VASES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SETS,
PLAIN AND RICHLY-CUT TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,

At lower prices than can be found at any other establishment in New-York.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE WRECKER'S BEACON; A TALE OF THE WILD COAST, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., in the LEDGER for next week. Will be ready at daylight this morning.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Importers and Manufacturers of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
by the most celebrated makers of
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GENEVA.
Strangers and the public are respectfully invited to inspect their large stock of
DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT PRICES VERY LOW.

A PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER.
A Present sure to Please
any Lady Friend, is one of the
WILCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES,
PRICE $30 TO $50,
DEPOT NO. 508 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE WRECKER'S BEACON; A TALE OF THE WILD COAST, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., in the LEDGER for next week. Will be ready at daylight this morning.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?
Is the anxious inquiry at this season of the year.
We beg to suggest a patriotic answer:
AN AMERICAN WATCH,
Which may be found at retail with
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 BROADWAY,
And at wholesale of ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the Company, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER WILL BE ready and for sale at all the News Offices, at Daylight, THIS (Monday) MORNING.

A NEW REVOLVING STEREOSCOPE,

Patented in America by the London Stereoscopic Company, Dec. 20, 1859,

FOR CONTAINING

ANY NUMBER OF VIEWS,

FROM

FIFTY TO THREE HUNDRED;

Glass or paper.

WALNUT, double lenses, shaded $15 00
MAHOGANY, double lenses, shaded 18 00
ROSEWOOD, double lenses, shaded 20 00

A liberal discount on all goods supplied to the trade.

LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,

NO. 534 BROADWAY, (up stairs.)

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE WRECKER'S BEACON: A TALE OF THE WILD COAST, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., in the LEDGER for this week. Will be ready at daylight this morning.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE WRECKER'S BEACON: A TALE OF THE WILD COAST, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., in the LEDGER for this week. Will be ready at daylight this morning.

MONDAY, DEC. 26.
MONDAY, DEC. 26.
MONDAY, DEC. 26.
MONDAY, DEC. 26.
MONDAY, DEC. 26.
MONDAY, DEC. 26.
MONDAY, DEC. 26.

Our place of business will be open as usual. We invite those who wish to purchase any kind of
MUSICAL BOXES
to make a note of that. We have now on hand a splendid assortment of all styles of
MUSICAL BOXES,
playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes.
THE MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS
AND THE MUSIQUE AVEC JEU DE FLUTES
are beautiful new styles. Those who have
LITTLE FRIENDS
ought not to forget the
TOY MUSICAL BOX,
which is a most appropriate present both for
BOYS AND GIRLS.
We have music to suit the tastes of all, from the negro melodies, up to the most select pieces of operas.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane (up stairs.)

DON'T FAIL TO READ HE WRECKER'S BEACON: A TALE OF THE WILD COAST, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., in the LEDGER for this week. Will be ready at daylight this morning.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
from
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE,
A wine of rare quality, at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

ICE PITCHERS.
ICE PITCHERS,
PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
NEW PATTERNS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GOLD LOCKETS FOR DAGUERREOTYPES OR HAIR.
GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,
GOLD CHARMS FOR WATCH CHAINS,
GOLD BELT BUCKLES AND CUFF PINS,
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

JET EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS,
GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
HAIR EAR-RINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECK-LACES AND STUDS,
GOLD AND JET CROSSES,
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS,
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS,
RUBY, EMERALD, PEARL,
GARNET AND OPAL RINGS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE WRECKER'S BEACON; A TALE OF THE WILD COAST, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., in the LEDGER for next week. Will be ready at daylight this morning.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE WRECKER'S BEACON; A TALE OF THE WILD COAST, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., in the LEDGER for this week. Will be ready at daylight this morning.

A STORY OF THE WILD COAST.
A STORY OF THE WILD COAST.
A STORY OF THE WILD COAST.
A STORY OF THE WILD COAST.
A STORY OF THE WILD COAST.
A STORY OF THE WILD COAST.
A STORY OF THE WILD COAST.
A STORY OF THE WILD COAST.
ENTITLED
ENTITLED
ENTITLED
WOLFGANG;
WOLFGANG;
WOLFGANG;
WOLFGANG;
WOLFGANG;
WOLFGANG;
WOLFGANG;
WOLFGANG;
WOLFGANG;
OR,
OR,
OR,
THE WRECKER'S BEACON.
THE WRECKER'S BEACON.
THE WRECKER'S BEACON.
THE WRECKER'S BEACON.
THE WRECKER'S BEACON.
THE WRECKER'S BEACON.
THE WRECKER'S BEACON.
THE WRECKER'S BEACON.
THE WRECKER'S BEACON.
A COMPANION TO
A COMPANION TO
A COMPANION TO
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
IN
IN
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
NOW READY.
NOW READY.
NOW READY.
NOW READY.
NOW READY.
NOW READY.
NOW READY.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE WRECKER'S BEACON; A TALE OF THE WILD COAST, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., in the LEDGER for next week. Will be ready at daylight this morning.

JELLIES
FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for
CALVES-FOOT JELLY.
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND
FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE WRECKER'S BEACON; A TALE OF THE WILD COAST, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., in the LEDGER for next week. Will be ready at daylight this morning.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

COCOAINE IS A WORD INVENTED AND adopted by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. as the name of their celebrated Hair Preparation. From well-attested instances and strong testimonials in its favor, there is no doubt but that Dr. BURNETT has succeeded in producing an article of great superiority. It possesses all the important properties of a perfect hair-dressing, and is believed to be the cheapest in use. —*Bridgeport Republican.*

NEW BOOKS.
THE MOST ELEGANT
AND
MOST VALUABLE BOOK OF THE SEASON
IS
THE NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION
OF
WILLIS' POEMS.
100 ENGRAVINGS BY VARIOUS ARTISTS,
ALL NEW.
Bound in Turkey Morocco ..... $10 and $6.
Muslin, full gilt $4 50
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.
Published by
CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH,
No. 3 Park-row.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."
THE UNION:
Showing
THE FALLACY OF HELPER'S
STATISTICAL COMPARISONS AND VIEWS
on the
GREAT QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.
With proposals for a settlement of the conflict in an equitable and practicable manner.
PRICE, 10 CENTS.
Every Union-loving citizen North, South, East and West, should possess himself of a copy.
F. A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS WEEK'S LEDGER.—The NEW-YORK LEDGER, for the present week, which is now ready, and for sale, at all the News Offices, contains contributions from the pens of the following distinguished writers:

JOHN G. SAXE,
GEORGE P. MORRIS,
LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY,
ANNA CORA RITCHIE,
FANNY FERN,
ALICE CARY,
GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE,
SYLVANUS COBB, JR.,
PAUL MORPHY,
MARY STANLEY GIBSON,
I. B., THE HISTORIAN,
DR. JOHN C. MANSFIELD,
CLARA SIDNEY,
DR. S. COMPTON SMITH,
THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH,
and others.

This number contains the first installment of a new Story, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., entitled

WOLFGANG;
OR,
THE WRECKER'S BEACON.

A Story of the Wild Coast.

This tale is, as the reader will doubtless understand from its title, a story of the sea and shore. Mr. Cobb loves a life on the ocean wave, and is at home on the rolling deep. His sea stories are always admirable, and WOLFGANG is one of his very best.

THE LEDGER for Jan. 7, 1860, also contains more of the thrilling stories of the CASTLE DE CRESSY and the RED RANGER.

Also,

MISS JELLABY'S MATCH—An account of the way in which a gossiping, mischief making old maid got "come up with" and extinguished.

Also,

THE SCULPTOR'S TRIUMPH—A thrilling and beautiful story of Love and Genius, Despair and Triumph. By ANNA CORA RITCHIE.

Also,

A DUEL EXTRAORDINARY Between a Captain of Texas Rangers and a Mexican Major of Lancers.

Also,

THE PLEDGE REDEEMED. Illustrated. By MARY W. STANLEY GIBSON. A Weird Story, Not to be Read at Midnight in a Lonely Churchyard.

Also,

LIZZIE LEE'S LOCKET—A beautiful and illustrated Christmas Poem, which tells what [illegible] on stormy Christmas Eve,

"When old Lizzie Lee—a maiden of 60—
With her toes
Almost froze,
Sat growling, and groaning, and rocking her ricketty
Bones in a chair
She had rocked in for many and many a year,
And never ceased grumbling
Till Old Nick—
With his pack
On his back—
Mighty quick
Down the chimney came tumbling."

Also, the following Poems:

WELCOME HOME. By Gen. MORRIS.
MY MARY.—By ALICE CARY.
OLD LETTERS—(a Humorous Poem.) By JOHN G. SAXE.
1859, 1860. By WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.
WINE—(in which the subject is treated, and not the Reader.) By THOS. DUNN ENGLISH.
A NIGHT SCENE. By GEORGE D. PRENTICE.
OUR BABY. By Mrs. SIGOURNEY.

Also,

APPLE PIE. By "One who keeps his Eyes and Ears open," and also his mouth, when "Apple-Pie" is around.

Also,

GIVE IT UP—A Sketch by FANNY FERN, in which she gives the "horrid men" a "piece of her mind" on a subject that is just now attracting much attention from the public.

In addition to all these good things, THE LEDGER contains its usual variety of Editorials, Sketches, Wit and Wisdom, Current Items, Answers to Correspondents, &c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.
This most distressing disease, as well as INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, LIVER COMPLAINT, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, FEVER AND AGUE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, COSTIVENESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c., of however long standing, stubborn or chronic character, can find certain and perm

DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO LADIES.

BULPIN'S RETIREMENT FROM RETAIL TRADE
HIS ENTIRE STOCK
OF
VALUABLE CLOAKS AND FURS
all to be sold off
WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
TOTALLY REGARDLESS OF COST!

In consequence of
RETIREMENT FROM THE RETAIL BUSINESS.
The subscriber tenders his thanks to the Ladies of New-York, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last ten years, and respectfully acquaints them that, having made arrangements to form a new firm for the purpose of conducting an exclusively wholesale trade,
HIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
will positively close for retail business on or about
THE 25TH OF JANUARY, 1860,
until which time he will offer to the public the whole of his valuable stock of
NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS,
at a reduction of from 30 to 45 per cent. from regular prices.
As the entire stock must positively be sold within the period quoted, it is simply deemed necessary to state that so great an opportunity for purchasing really fine goods at very low prices has seldom before occurred, as the reduction in price will, on every article, be real and not imaginary—which fact will be quite apparent on inspection. NO. 361 BROADWAY,
19th December, 1859.
GEORGE BULPIN.

GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
Lower Prices than ever before offered,
VIZ.:
RICH SILK ROBES,
RICH VELVET ROBES,
RICH SILKS BY THE YARD.
EVENING ROBES IN GREAT VARIETY.
From $5 upward.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES and CASHMERES,
At 75c., worth 10s.
FINE ALL-WOOL DELAINE ROBES,
At $5, worth $10.
PLAID AND PLAIN OTTOMAN CLOTHS,
PLAID AND PLAIN IRISH POPLIN.
LACES IN SETS, COLLARS, COIFFURES, BARBES, &c.
EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
SHAWLS AT $5, WORTH $10.
ALSO,
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At $1 PER DRESS, and upward.
Cut up in Dress Quantities, marked in plain figures, and arranged on the centre-tables, for the convenience of Customers, at retail, on MONDAY, Dec. 26.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
At No. 355 Broadway.

REAL INDIAN CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
A Great Variety
IN
CHOICE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
At greatly reduced prices.
On MONDAY, Dec. 26.
STRANG, ADRIANCE, & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
Have opened for Holiday Presents another lot of EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC SETS,
From $1 50 to $2 00; worth $3 00 and $4 00.
Also, 1,000 Embroidered CAMBRIC COLLARS at 2s. 6d.; worth 4s. 6d.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have opened another lot of VALENCIA PLAIDS, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
Also, an immense assortment of LOW PRICED DRESS GOODS, for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
Another lot of those FRENCH KID GLOVES, at 5s. per pair.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts
WILKES & MOYNAN
Are closing out for HOLIDAY PRESENTS their stock of All-Wool De Laines, full chintz colors, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, worth 4s. and 5s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts
WILKES & MOYNAN
Are closing out their stock of
SILKS
At a great reduction, varying from 50 cents to $1 per yard. These goods are 50 per cent. BELOW IMPORTED PRICES.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have opened another lot of HEMSTITCHED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 50.
Also, a lot of low-price De Laines, full chintz colors, at 18 cents per yard.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS
Ladies' Head-dresses,
Ladies' Furs,
Sets of Hudson Bay Sable,
Sets of Ermine, Childrens Furs,
Gents' Fur Collars,
Gents' Fur Gloves,
Sleigh Robes,
Ladies' Mourning Robes,
Sets of Ladies' Under-linen,
Embroidered Skirts,
Infants' Cloaks and Hoods,
Infants' Outfits, complete.
Ladies' and Children's Winter Hosiery,
Boys' Clothing,
Boys' Fancy Caps,
Full suits for small boys,
Ladies' Toilet Slippers,
Boys' Patent-leather Boots,
Boys' Leggings,
Gents' Hats and Caps,
Boys' and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Gents' Robes de Chambre.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

USEFUL, ELEGANT AND VALUABLE
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW CARPETS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AT NO. 429 BROADWAY.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE PETER ROBERTS,
Will sell for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
$100,000 worth of
Rich Laces and Paris Embroideries,
At such prices as must command an
Immediate sale.
Real Point Lace Collars.
Real Point Lace Sets, from $13 and upwards.
Valenciennes Lace Sets, from $4 and upwards.
Insertion Lace Sets, from $5 and upwards.
Medallion Lace Sets, from $6 and upwards.
Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, $4, worth $7.
Insertion Lace Handkerchiefs, $5 and upwards.
2,000 Paris Embroidered handkerchiefs (entirely new style.)
Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets (half the usual prices.)
Thread Lace Collars $1, warranted worth $2.
Together with a choice selection of Thread and French Lace Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, &c., &c.
We defy competition.

291 KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, 291
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
291 WINDOW SHADES. 291
291 LACE CURTAINS. 291
291 BROCATELLE CURTAINS. 291
291 SATIN DE LAINE CURTAINS. 291
291 UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY. SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES. 291

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
India Camels' Hair SHAWLS and SCARFS,
Brussels Point Lace SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, SCARFS, SETS, COLLARS, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, &c., &c.
Extra Rich Embroidered Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS trimmed with Point Lace, &c.
7 Flounced SILK ROBES, entirely new.
7 do. Tarleton and Tulle do. for Evening.
2 cases Pompadour SILKS, the first received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Received per Steamship Asia, a choice assortment of
PARIS EMBROIDERED "GARIBALDI"
COLLARS, and COLLARS and CUFFS to match.
POINT, HONITON, MALTESE, and VALENCIENNES SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
BLACK THREAD VEILS, COIFFURES and BARBES,
MEDALLION, INSERTION and VALENCIENNES COLLARS & SETS, with HANDKERCHIEFS to match,
All very pretty and appropriate for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 26,
The balance of their Fall importation of
LACE GOODS,
At low prices, consisting of
POINT D'ALENCON,
POINT A L'AQUILLE,
BRUSSELS POINT,
MECHLIN and HONITON,
In Capes, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c.
This will be a good opportunity for persons wishing to make
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open an additional lot of
MUSLIN DELAINES, CALICOES,
PARAMATTAS, WOOL PLAIDS,
STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
On Monday, Dec. 26.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are cut up in DRESS PATTERNS, and sold at a separate counter. Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

NO. 539 BROADWAY.
TUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million
BY SELLING OUT!!
BY SELLING OUT!!
UNDER COST!!
UNDER COST!!
All the pretty toilet trifles of the season.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
GRAND BRIDAL FAVORITES,
SOIREE COIFFURES, $1 THE SET.
J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that he will shortly occupy store No. 759 Broadway, two doors above 8th-st.,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
FOR SPRING TRADE.

361 BROADWAY. 539
TUCKER
Is clearing out a large stock of
SOIREE COIFFURES,
at $1 50 the set.
HIS BRIDAL SETS,
so popular, needs no comment.
J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that for the
HOLIDAYS,
his surroundings are of a very pleasing character.
Three more cases on point of arrival.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION,
SELLING AT LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION.
291 KELTY, BROS. & LUM, 291
Broadway, New-York.

CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
In order to close out the balance of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Are now offering to the retail trade:

Lace and Muslin Curtains, per set	$1 75 to $20 00
French Brocatel, per set	70 00 to 85 00
German Brocatel, per set	40 00 to 50 00
Reps and Lasting	20 00 to 30 00
Satin Delaine	15 00 to 25 00
Tapestry and Cloth	35 00 to 45 00
English Damask	10 00 to 15 00

Including Cornices and Trimmings complete.
Their stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS
has been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets, and comprises the richest and most extensive assortment of these goods to be found in this City. They invite the inspection of the retail trade.

WINDOW SHADES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
Of the handsomest designs and best materials, put up to windows from $2 to $10 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OPEN MONDAY, Dec. 26,
200 Dresses English Prints, Fast Colors.
$1 PER DRESS.
2,500 Dresses New Delaines French Patterns,
$2 PER DRESS.
200 Pieces Plaid and Bayadere English Challies,
20 cents per yard.
250 Pieces all wool Plaids, extra quality and width, in every variety of colors and designs,
2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard.
Also,
250 Pieces 6-4 Paris quality French Merinoes,
at 60 cents per yard.
200 pieces Plaid and Bayadere Silks, very heavy,
at 4s 6d. per yard,
With a vast variety of other Dress Goods equally cheap.

387 RICH RIBBONS, 387
MAGNIFICENT DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Ladies who may be desirous of purchasing Splendid
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
can find at
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway,
a gorgeous HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT, which can be selected at
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
The above stock comprises every variety of the articles named, and offers to the appreciation of
LADY PURCHASERS
a more tasty, varied, and beautiful display, and at more
REASONABLE RATES
than any other house in the City.
N. B.—At M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S
No. 387 Broadway.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S, NO. 264 BOWERY.
The ladies of New-York and vicinity
will find one of the most select assortments of
BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS
To be found in the City,
All of which have been manufactured during the week expressly for the Holiday Season.
HEAVY CASTOR BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
the latest styles, richly trimmed, $7, $8 and $9.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
A superb garment, with heavy crochet fringe and rich trimmings, at $10 to $12 50.
ALSO—MISSES' CLOAKS, all sizes.
Please observe the name and number.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LAST WEEK FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received another case of those
EXTRAORDINARILY CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
Including
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
ALSO,
KID GLOVES, (the very best,)
WINTER GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.
RIBBONS for sashes, bonnets, &c.
NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

DRESS GOODS FOR PRESENTS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer the GREATEST INDUCEMENTS to all buyers of
DE LAINES,
POILE DE CHEVRES,
PLAIDS,
CALICOES,
SILKS,
MERINOES,
OTTOMAN VELOURS, &c.,
having a large assortment, at THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

BRUSSELS LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
Just received, per *Vanderbilt*.
Will be opened on TUESDAY, 27th inst.
Point Sets, Lace Flounces,
Point Capes, Lace Veils,
Point Handkerch'efs, Lace Capes,
Point Barbes, Lace Coiffures.
All of which will be sold at a small advance.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES
A. T. STEWART & CO.
1,000 embroidered collars, 25 cents each.
750 embroidered collars, at 37½ cents each.
500 embroidered collars, 50 cents each.
A large lot of
Rich embroidered sets, at $1 75, and upwards.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
D. CLARKE, NO. 643 BROADWAY, corner of Bleecker-st., offers a beautiful assortment of novelties in
DRESS CAPS, ILLUSION CAPES,
HEAD DRESSES, ILLUSION BERTHES,
COIFFURES, BRUSSELS NET SETS,
CHENILLE HAIR NETS, MEDALLION SETS,
REAL THREAD LACE BRIDAL SETS, SCARFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOUNCINGS, VEILS, &c.
Ladies are invited to examine our stock and compare the prices.

MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS—New and elegant form, best steel, cannot get out of order, and cheaper than the cheapest. No. 375 Broadway, No. 659 Broadway, and No. 320 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., and No. 262 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Old Skirts made over in the new style, at 6 cents per spring.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
By Royal Permission
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Manufactured
FURS AT RETAIL,
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
in consequence of losing their charter by the 1st proximo
MARK J. KING, Manager,
No. 54 BROADWAY.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 25 Maiden lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN,
FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.,
made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 426 Pacific-st., corner of Nevins, Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th st., Murray Hill, near 5th av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

BOYS FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, prepares boys for business in a superior, practical manner. They acquire manly habits, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good book-keepers. Four desks will be vacated this week by pupils going into business. Commutation terms only $15 for private desks.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 15.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 2D THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO SPEAKS VERY little English would like to give lessons in French either in a school or private family, in exchange for board and lodging. Address A. T. No. 117½ Grand-st., corner of Broadway.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN SPANISH.—SPANiards wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn Spanish, can receive instructions by Prof. YSIDRO DE LA LOSA, No. 124 9th-st., near Broadway. Translations also made. Terms moderate.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 13th-st. Circulars at the School.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TUITION DEsires a reengagement as resident governess in the City or country. Her course of instruction comprises the various branches of English, music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin and Italian. No objection to go South; best of references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A COLLEGE education, and competent to give instruction in any of its branches, would be pleased to find a situation in a Classical School or Academy. Address TUTOR, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WELL versed in the details of school duty, and willing to become a working man in a first class institution, may find a permanent and desirable place by addressing M. P., Box No. 68 Sing Sing, New-York.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

COURT OF DEATH.
The large and beautiful Engravings of this world-renowned Painting, by Rembrandt Peale, are now ready for delivery.
100,000 Copies
WILL BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Size 23x31 inches.
The regular price for such engravings is $5. With the plan of selling 100,000, these are offered for $1. Mr. Peale certifies that "it is an accurate and admirable copy of the Original Painting."
It forms a beautiful
CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
Frames for sale at Wholesale Prices.
Published by G. Q. COLTON,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

CONFECTIONERY AND CAKE.
JOHN WHITE, NO. 15 CATHARINE-STREET.
CAKE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We offer to public patronage, during the present Holiday season, a variety of Cake and Confectionery, which for extent of assortment, quality of material and style of workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any.
Iced Cakes ornamented in the neatest manner; Pyramids, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Fancy Basket Cake, &c., &c., &c.
Those who favor us with a call will find an assortment from which they can select everything desirable for the most exquisite New-Year Table.
Orders packed and delivered in City and country with promptness.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS,
Government Building,
NO. 57 WALKER-ST.
Unquestionably the largest first-class Custom-Tailoring establishment in New-York, receiving from
MESSRS. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,
Manufacturers' Agents,
LONDON, ENGLAND,
By steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress, in fabrics of high excellence, carefully selected, and will be found, on inspection, for style, quality and prices, the best house for economy in the United States.
London, No. 4 Coleman-st. { articles of every description purchased in London and Paris on commission. } Paris, No. 39 Rue St. Denis.
N. B.—All orders to be addressed to the New-York house.
N. B.—Agents for Sangster's Alpacca Umbrellas.
TOILET AND WARDROBE ARTICLES.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A CARD.
The subscriber politely calls the attention of the public to his large and beautiful collection of
FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS of the PALMER MARBLES in PASSE PARTOUTS, WATER and OIL COLOR BOXES, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING BOOKS, &c., forming the most recherché presents for the coming holidays. W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 Broadway.
DRY GOODS,
AND
CHINA CURIOSITIES.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs, have just received a large assortment of fine French Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, Fancy Boxes, Head pins, Head-nets, Coiffures, and other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, which they offer at very low prices, for cash, to the Trade only.

A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF SKATES, NOW-a-days, is a welcome present to man, woman, or child. A splendid variety of skates of all kinds and sizes, and everything relating to the art, will be found at the CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.
TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! suitable for boys and amateurs, of our own fitting up.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT ELGER'S BA-ZAAR.—The greatest variety of cheap and useful articles, to suit everybody; also, hair nets and fancy pins, best French kid, 80 cents; Alexandres, in all colors; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents. No. 632 Broadway, near 19th-st. N. B.—East side.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—STEREOSCOPES and stereoscopic views, microscopes, drawing instruments, gold, silver and steel spectacles, opera glasses, magnetic machines, &c., &c., at low prices, at HUNTER'S, No. 169 William-st., near Beekman.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.
"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 69 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New York Atlas.*

THE UNION NEED NOT BE SICK.—WE presume no one will dispute that fact, and the chief way to keep it healthy is for the people to attend to its wants; but if any should doubt that there is not a remedy for the ills that flesh is heir to, let them take a walk through Washington Market, and be particular to call at stands Nos. 277, 278 and 279, where will be found four calves weighing 1,500 pounds, 25 sheep weighing 3,500 pounds, and 12 lambs weighing 1,000 pounds—the finest specimens ever offered to the public, all raised by the best producers, and dressed in a superior manner—the very sight of which will make all feel happy and national. W. J. STURGES.

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 665 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 625 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE.
The following lots on and near the Central Park are offered for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., full particulars of which can be obtained at the office No. 14 Pine-st.
ON FIFTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE PARK.
One block beautifully situated below 62d-st.
6 lots on a corner near 72d-st.
8 lots on a corner near 90th-st.
An entire front near 88th-st.
ON EIGHTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE PARK.
One entire block below 72d-st.
One entire block below 74th-st.
4 lots on a corner near 90th-st.
4 lots on a corner near 89th-st.
ON THE SIDE STREETS, NEAR THE PARK.
SIXTY-SECOND-ST.—4 lots near 8th-av., free from rock.
SIXTY-SIXTH-ST.—9 lots near 8th av., free from rock.
NINETIETH AND NINETY-FIRST STS.—20 lots near 8th-av., free from rock.
SIXTY-FOURTH-ST.—6 lots near 5th-av.
SEVENTY-FOURTH-ST.—4 lots near 5th-av.
SEVENTY-SIXTH-ST.—10 lots near 5th-av.
EIGHTIETH-ST.—9 lots near 5th-av.
EIGHTY-FOURTH-ST.—4 lots near 5th-av.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.
On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.
Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 12 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz., one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE (22 feet front by 57 feet deep) No. 259 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the immediate vicinity of railroad and stage accommodations. The house has been built in the most substantial manner by the present occupant; is in perfect order; the house throughout has been painted and frescoed this year: is replete with all the modern improvements—gas and Croton water in all the sleeping rooms; two ranges in kitchen, standing wash tubs; furnace in under cellar, which thoroughly heats the house. Terms will be made easy. Apply to the undersigned, at the office of the Greenwich Pottery, No. 261 West 18th-st., or at the office of the Lorillard Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st. WASH. SMITH.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two tenant houses, a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building on a lot 50x80, in perfect order. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 59 1st-av.; ALEX. McKENZIE, No. 3 Tompkins Market, or THOS. DENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A NEW FOUR-story high-basement brown-stone house and lot, with all modern improvements, in Lexington-av., second house above 38th-st., on easy terms; also, one house on 38th-st., first house east of Lexington-av. Price $7,500. Inquire on the premises.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of
D. HOOGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—TWO WAREhouses in the lower part of the City, (renting for $1,500 each,) or exchanged for eligibly situated lots up town. Also, two desirable 4-story tenement houses, in thorough order, renting for $650 each. Brokers will not answer. Address Box No. 2,278 Post-office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—ON THE LINE of the 8th-av. Railroad continuation, 20 miles from New-York, 25 acres, with small, good buildings, 3 acres grafted fruit, and commanding a view of the Palisades of the Hudson, and for miles up and down the river. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st., room 4.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—A FOUR years' lease of a first-class store, situated near Spring-st. Premises consist of first story, basement and sub-cellar, 25x100 feet. Inquire of
CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, ground 110x125, with a first-class engine, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., one four-story stone-front high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements; built in the best manner; terms moderate and easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 64 White-st., north side, 103 feet 5 inches west of Broadway, containing 22 feet 7 inches in width by 116 feet in depth. Apply, for further particulars, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY, FOR which vacant lots in the City of Brooklyn will be taken in exchange. Apply to Mr. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 44 THIRD-av. Lot 23 feet 8 inches wide by 100 feet deep. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house No. 290 2d-av., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $9,500. Apply on the premises.

SALE OF A FARM OF 30 ACRES OF cultivated land, with good house, outbuildings, &c., at 9 miles from Jersey City, or at 20 minutes by railroad. Situation very healthy. Apply to F. FLOSTROY, No. 101 Water-st., N. Y.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let, Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of the building No. 443 4th-st., suitable for a carpenter's shop, or any mechanical business. The rooms are well lighted—size, 28 by 50 feet. Apply to S. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 30 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 216 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 36 BEACH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st., up stairs.

SLAUGHTER AND PACKING HOUSE TO LET.—The well-known premises in 18th-st., New-York, formerly occupied by Van Brunt & Watrous. Also, the smoke-house and store, No. 200 Chambers-st. Will be let separate or together. For particulars inquire of ELY HOPPOCK, No. 26 William-st., and GEORGE N. SEYMOUR, No. 200 Chambers-st., assignees of Van Brunt & Watrous.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—NO. 42 John-st.; possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 1860, and every style of paper and stationery at lowest price. Your custom solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
One door below St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $225, $260, $300, $320, $375, $460.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 202 Broadway.
Importers of Besson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT OR FOR SALE
AT VERY LOW PRICES
During the Holidays.
Hallet & Cumston's Parlor Grand and Square Pianos, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country. Improved New-York Pianos. S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs and Melodeons of every style.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION,
AND THE MUSICAL PUBLIC,
Are invited to call and try the beautiful-toned
PIANOS OF HAINES BROTHERS,
At No. 626 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET, with rent allowed on purchase.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTICELLO, Capt. E. V. GAGER.
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. F. C. SMITH.
will form a semi-weekly line, leaving Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. Passage, including stateroom and meals..........$7 50
These steamers are new, and in every respect first-class.
Freight, eight cents per foot, received daily. No freight received after 2 P. M., on day of sailing.
The MONTICELLO leaves New-York on SATURDAYS; MOUNT VERNON on TUESDAYS. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
Fowle & Co., Agents, Alexandria.

A RICHLY CARVED 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale at a bargain—beautifully finished with round corners, serpentine and scolloped work ends and front, with chain-carving, rich inlaid plate, diagonal bar, arch brace over the treble, lined with satin wood and white holly, rich brilliant tone, in perfect order, made by celebrated City makers, warranted for two years from November last; in use only one month. Price $200, cash. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near 39th-st., from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M., for three days.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

PIANO FORTE!—A SUPERB 7¼-OCTAVE, double round corners, elegantly carved case and legs, round, rich and powerful tone, full iron frame and overstrung base—ONE OF A PAIR MADE TO ORDER; will be sold low for cash or approved paper. Also new and second-hand pianos and Melodeons unusually low.
W. NEWSON, late J. P. Wake & Co.,
No. 346 Broome st., two doors west of Bowery.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine-toned 7-octaves, in elegant rosewood cases, at $185, $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $40, $80, $100, $135. One "Chickering" at $125. T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Of superior make at extremely low prices during the Holidays. New and second hand Pianos to rent, some as low as $3 per month. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A beautiful rosewood piano, 7½ octave, round corners, with latest improvements; is as good as new, and warranted perfect; worth $390; will be sold much less, the owner having no further use for it. Can be seen at No. 126 Essex-st.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—TWO first-rate 7-octave rosewood pianos; iron frame, and all modern improvements, good as new, for $170 and $155. One 6¾-octaves, at $150. COUENHOVEN, music store, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

THE BEST PLACE IN THIS VICINITY for second-hand pianos is at GULICK'S, No. 93 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh. Call and examine them.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for
IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,
believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.
Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

I WANT, FOR A FIRST-RATE TENANT immediately, a three or four story high stoop house, located between Lexington and 6th avs., 14th and 30th sts.; will pay from $750 to $1 000 rent; will pay $10 for such a house. Also, a house below 14th-st., at a rent of $1,500 to $1,800. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED, suitable for a Dental Office; location between 10th and 25th sts. and 4th and 5th avs. Address ADRIAN, Box No. 2,710 Post-office.

BROOKLYN PLYMOUTH CHURCH—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.—All the pews in this church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain very desirable rooms in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKlyn, having a large well-furnished room, will take two single gentlemen, with partial board and dinner on Sundays. The house is modern built, central, and convenient to the ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, A. GALLOWAY, Box 212 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can find excellent board and a pleasant room, with a private family, three to five minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. ferry; references given and required. Apply at No. 66 State-st., between Garden and Henry sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SQUARE rooms, on the third floor, to let with board, to single gentlemen, or to gentlemen and their wives, at No. 183½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, &c., and is very pleasantly located; can be let separately or together.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No 79 Sands-st. The house its large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms to let, in a first-class house on Lexington-av., to gentlemen only, in a strictly private family, where a liberal table is given; gentlemen willing to appreciate such quarters are invited to call at my office.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th av.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 15th-st.,) with board. This is a pleasant location; rooms have all the modern improvements; large clothes-press, &c. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

TO LET.—TWO FURNISHED LODGING-ROOMS, in a quiet, nice house near 6th-av.; a good central location; will be let to one or two gentlemen for the Winter, at a moderate price. Apply to
KINSHIMER No. 343 4th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD IN A SMALL FAMILY—Large and handsome rooms, with a good table; location very healthy and convenient to all parts of the City, at No. 4 8th-av., Abingdon-square.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND RESPECTABILITY can find an agreeable home at No. 24 West 54th-st. Terms moderate. A private family.

TO RENT—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, JUST vacated, at 37 East 16th-st. References exchanged.

MEDICAL.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT AND undermine the constitution. TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, adapt themselves to the three stages of physical debility, local disease, and vital decay, respectively. Full explanations in the beautifully illustrated work, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. To be had of the publisher, Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors below McDougal,) New-York, where the Doctor may be confidentially consulted from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

THE GREEN BOOK.
Just published, 150 pages, price 25 cents; ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; Or, THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE; its Intent, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "Callipædia; or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthful children," by the late Robert J. Culverwell, Esq., M. D.
Sent, free of postage, by the Publishers, CHARLES KLINE & CO., Box No. 4,586, New-York, or Dexter & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York. Agents wanted everywhere.
Also, gratis, an extract and sample of the above, entitled, "Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhœa and private diseases generally," detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail, in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing
CHAS KLINE & CO.,
Box No. 4,586, New-York City.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, CROUP, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Olosaonian, or Balsam Liverwort. Each $1.
FEVER AND AGUE AND OTHER FEVERS cured like magic with India Chologogue, Deshler's Periodic Pills, or Rowands' Tonic Mixture. Each $1.
SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, give up their hold if the sufferer will use Hyatt's Life Balsam: 75 cents; Jacob or S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 136 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1859.*

THE UNDERSIGNED, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, cures an important class of diseases. Extreme cases of Constitutional Infection, Local Nervous Debility, (spermatorrhœa,) Varicocele and Stricture, skillfully treated. Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st. Hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8. CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how longstanding. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE—IMPORTANT MEDical Discovery.—Dr. P. E. MINOR having discovered a permanent cure for the above, by means of an external application, (without hindrance to business) can be consulted free, at his office, No. 448 Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.,) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary mode adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs [illegible] removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, altered or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual rates. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
New-York.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 1, 1860.
Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 25, 1859, until Jan. 1, 1860.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860 bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds in the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1846, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.
C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.
Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.
By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1859.
REDEMPTION OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of "The Five per Cent. Water Stock of the City of New-York," issued in pursuance of the Act, Chap. 266, passed May 2, 1834, and redeemable on and after Jan. 1, 1860, amounting to the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, ($2,500,000,) that the same will be redeemed and paid at this office on the 3d day of January, 1860, at which time the interest thereon will cease.
Notice is also hereby given that the outstanding certificates of "The Five per Cent. Water Stock of the City of New-York," issued in pursuance of the Act, Chapter 227, passed March 29, 1838, which became due and payable on and after Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation thereof as above, and interest thereon will cease on said 3d day of January 1860.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, held at their Banking-house this afternoon, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:
Resolved, That this Board has heard with regret the announcement of the death of John Manning, Esq., Comptroller of this Bank.
Resolved, That the late Mr. Manning, having been connected with the Bank from its organization, has always evinced a laudable interest in its permanent success, and during his official term as Comptroller, devoted to its duties a patient and laborious attention, and scrupulous fidelity, which deserve from this Board an earnest expression of regret for his unexpected loss.
Resolved, That this Board attend the funeral in a body; that these proceedings be published, and that a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, be sent to the bereaved family. JOSEPH STUART, President.
LOUIS B. BUISSE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
Dec. 12, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
New-York, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
New-York, Dec. 5, 1859.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.
November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer-books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.
GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and one-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Dec. 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M., at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election. By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATE per cent. Bonds, due on 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that date.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next. Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1859.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO. —The Coupons due 1st of January, 1860, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 3, 1860, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.
The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 66 Wall-st., New-York,
Office of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, held at their banking-house this afternoon, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:
Resolved, That this Board has heard with regret the announcement of the death of JOHN MANNING, Esq., Comptroller of this Bank.
Resolved, That the late Mr. MANNING having been connected with the Bank from its organization, has always evinced a laudable interest in its permanent success, and during his official term as Comptroller, devoted to its duties a patient and laborious attention and scrupulous fidelity, which deserves from this Board an earnest expression of regret for his unexpected loss.
Resolved, That this Board attend the funeral in a body; that the proceedings be published, and that a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, be sent to the bereaved family. JOSEPH STUART, President.
LOUIS B. BINSSE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1859.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.
The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, } Trustees.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, }

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer book will be closed until the day of payment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 3. GEO. BARNET, President.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FIFTY SHARES OF New-York and New-Haven Railroad genuine stock. Apply to H. MEIGS, Jr. & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1859.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 10 A. M.; 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:40 and 8 A. M. and 2:10 P. M.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. L. BABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known, splendid steamer having been thoroughly repaired, will commence her regular trips on MONDAY, Dec. 26,
at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 45, North River.
Freight received on the 22d. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Fernandina, Fla	20 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds on SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
NOTICE.—No form of Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY—THE undersigned, with their associates, members of the present American Express Company, which by its own limitation expires on the 31st day of December inst., owning and holding a large majority of shares therein, have organized a new Joint Stock Company, under the name and style of THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, for the purpose of carrying on the Express business in all its various branches, at all the places, and on and over all the lines of the present Company. The new Company goes into operation and commences its business on the 2d day of January, 1860.
HENRY WELLS,
JOHN BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,
ALEX. HOLLAND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1859.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CLOSING SALE.
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE.
NO. 20 JOHN-STREET.
HIRAM YOUNG.

A LADY'S SPLENDID HUNTING WATCH and chatelaine chain, cost $200, for $100; one do., $55, cost $100; 1 gentlemen's double time watch for $80, worth $130; 1 fine hunting English lever for $85, worth $140; 1 English lever, very fine, $50, cost $100; 1 imitation double timer, $25. Also, others from $5 to $30. Advances on diamonds, watches, &c. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

SKATES.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATE,
And a full assortment of fine and common skates for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at lowest rates by
FOLSOM & STEVENS,
No. 208 Broadway, up stairs.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB
SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

SKATES.
A fine assortment of English, American and German Skates, wholesale and retail, at
OSBORN & SWAN'S,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

"THE" ATTRACTION OF CHRISTMAS DAY, (provided the clerk of the weather so decides,) will undoubtedly be the skating at the Central Park. You will find everything necessary to enable you to join in the sport at the CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM in boundless variety.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

CENTRAL-PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of Skates, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—We are offering for sale the best quality steel-wire, rolled, tempered and covered, at the following prices: No. 18, 66c. per pound; No. 16, 53c.; No. 14, 45c.
UNION SKIRT CO., No. Dey-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife, Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay his wife, Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859.
d26-law7wM JOHN GANSON, Plaintiff's Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife; Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay his wife; Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased; and Mary Justan, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated, Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859. JOHN GANSON,
d26-law7wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes and Ann G. Wilkes, his wife; Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay, his wife; Henry Winsor, the Assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was, on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859.
d26-law7wM JOHN GANSON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife, Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay, his wife, Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859.
d26-law7wM JOHN GANSON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife; Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay his wife; Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the city of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859. JOHN GANSON,
d26-law7wM. Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $416,600 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1887."
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 771 of the laws of 1857, and Chapter 349 of the laws of 1859, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 10, 1859, for the improvement of the Central Park.
The said stock will consist of four thousand one hundred and sixty-six shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Aug. 1, 1887, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 7, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, stoves, pipe, &c., necessary for furnishing and heating the new Ward Colored School-house No. 1, in Mulberry-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward.
Dec. 24, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Dec. 29, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house in 27th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman Building Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 31st day of December, 1859, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.
Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, No. 53 Leonard-st., No. 7 Chambers-st. and No. 15 Centre-st. WM. JAY HASKETT,
Dec. 13, 1859. President of the Board.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE COMMITTEE APpointed by the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New York Fire Department, to settle business connected with the last triennial parade, respectfully request all parties having unpaid bills to present them to either of the undersigned on or before Jan. 9, 1860.
JOHN BUCK, Pier No. 1 North River.
THOS. LEAVY, Nos. 101 and 106 East 34th-st.
EMILE MALHERBE, No. 627 Broadway.

THE ELECTION OF MANAGERS OF THE New-York Institution for the Blind, for the year 1860, will be held at the office of Mr. Robert S. Hone, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1859. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock in the afternoon. (Signed.)
GEORGE F. ALLEN, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE RED BALL AT THE CENTRAL Park was raised Saturday noon. Skaters will find the cars of the 6th-av. Railroad at Vesey-st. and Broadway the nearest route to the pond.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $25 and upwards, also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUSINI—ERNANI.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday—Christmas.)
ERNANI.
NOTICE.—Tickets, to-day only, can be had at the Academy of Music—the down town ticket offices being closed in consequence of Christmas.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; private boxes, four seats, first row, $8; second row, $6; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The directors, encouraged by the extraordinary success attending the performances of their present unrivaled company, beg to state that they have made arrangements, in consequence of which,
THE [illegible] OPERA COMPANY
will stop in New-York on their way to Boston, and give FOUR GRAND OPERA NIGHTS,
the first of which will take place on
THIS MONDAY (Christmas) NIGHT, AT 8.
and the second, third and fourth, on
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
Dec. 26, 27, 28 and 29.
They have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the celebrated basso,
SIGNOR SUSINI.
who has been added to their list of artists, and who will make his first appearance on
MONDAY (Christmas) EVENING, Dec. 26,
when will be given Verdi's favorite opera of
ERNANI,
with a perfect and complete cast, including Mme. COLSON, who will make her first appearance as Elvira, Sig. STIGELLI as Ernani, Sig. FERRI as Carlo, and
Sig. SUSINI as SILVA.
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) 2d and last night but two.
ADELINA PATTI AS ZERLINA.
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE.
Only night of
MOZART'S DON GIOVANNI.
First appearance of

Mlle. Adelina Patti	as	Zerlina
Sig. Stigelli	as	Ottavio
Sig. Ferri	as	Don Giovanni
Sig. Susini	as	Leporello

Full cast of Don Giovanni.
Donna Anna, Mme. Gazzaniga; Zerlina, Mlle. Adelina Patti; Donna Elvira, Mme. Strakosch; Ottavio, Sig. Stigelli; Don Giovanni, Sig. Ferri; Leporello, Sig. Susini; Masetto, Sig. Amodio.
WEDNESDAY—Only night of the SICILIAN VESPERS.
THURSDAY—Last night previous to the departure of the company for Boston for one month.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock.
FIRST THREE HOLIDAY NIGHTS,
MONDAY, Dec. 26,
TUESDAY, 27, WEDNESDAY, 28,
GREAT ENTERTAINMENT.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
GREATLY CAST.
With a celebrated
FAIRY FOLLY
called
KNOCKS AND NOSES.
MR. BLAKE
In a Great Original Character.
With Dances, New Scenery, Tricks, Changes, Costumes, &c.
AND A STAR CAST.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,)
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Mr. Felix Featherly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook	Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots	Mr. Walcot
Coachman	Mr. Oliver
Gardener	Mr. Baker
Trap	Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots	Miss Floyd
Fanny	Miss Tree
Cook	Miss Carman

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.
To conclude with a celebrated Fairy Folly called
KNOCKS AND NOSES.

Kabri (as originally played by him)	Mr. Blake
Prince of Avignon	Mr. Floyd
Nico	Mr. Young
Huntsman	Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Kabri	Mrs. Walcot
Annalette (with danse de Sabots)	Miss Floyd
The Fairy Blanche	Miss Reeves

Villagers, Huntsmen, Fairies, &c., &c.
INCIDENTS:
Scene—The Wooden Shoemaker's Hut in the Forest.
The Trap—The Hawk—The Dove—Transformation—The Fairy Blanche—Magic Mirror and its Powers—Blows for Noses—Quite in Season—The Mirror settles a Family Quarrel—House kept in order by Reflection—The Prince and Annalette—Proposal and Refusal—A Confidential Communication—Mrs. Kabri turns the Tables—as well as the Mirror—Nico's Grief—The clouds disperse—Arrival of the Fairy Blanche, who sets everything to rights, as Fairies always have done, from time immemorial—
She takes her departure by water.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday),
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
To conclude with
KNOCKS AND NOSES.
Box Book open six days in advance.
NOTICE.—Among the novelties in active preparation, and shortly forthcoming at this theatre, will be introduced a new DRAMA.
FULL OF INTERESTING PLOT—INCIDENTS, SERIOUS AND COMIC—PECULIAR CHARACTER, AND STARTLING EFFECTS.
A NEW EXTRAVAGANZA
OF FARCE, FUN AND FINERY.
Each novelty with new Scenery, Costumes, Music, and Machinery.
NOTICE.—The performance will terminate every evening by 10½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE' THEATRE.
A GLORIOUS BILL
for the
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
NO NORTH, NO SOUTH;
but
JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.
The
Second week
of the
SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN COMEDY,
Called
DISTANT RELATIONS;
OR,
A SOUTHERNER IN NEW-YORK,
Which will be repeated
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING,
with
A SPLENDID CAST,
embracing
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
Performances will terminate at 10 o'clock.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, commence at 7½.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN ... Manager
GREAT NEWS FOR THE CHILDREN!
GREAT NEWS FOR THE OLD FOLKS!
GOOD NEWS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND YOUNG LADIES!
In consequence of the earnest solicitation of the intimate friend of
MR. SAM COWELL,
SANTA CLAUS,
who is the only person who can equal him in
CREATING DELIGHT AND AMUSEMENT
in the hearts of
OLD AND YOUNG,
Mr SAM COWELL
will give his delightful entertainment for the
HOLIDAY WEEK,
at the reduced rate of admission of
25 CENTS! 25 CENTS! 25 CENTS! 25 CENTS!
Reserved seats ... 50 cents
MATINEE AT 1 P. M., DEC. 26.
SEVEN GREAT LOCAL AND CHARACTER SONGS,
EVERY NIGHT, at 8 precisely.
In preparation,
THE LAY OF THE LAST OCTOROON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 26.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the performance will commence with
MY TWO FATHERS.
To be succeeded by
THE IRISH TUTOR.
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
Concluding with
SPITFIRE.
Evening, at 7 o'clock,
THE LITTLE DEVIL.
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
THE SWISS SWAINS.
THE OMNIBUS.

OPERATIC RECITALS
IN BROOKLYN.
The first Operatic Recital will take place at the
ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton, on
FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1860, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
consisting of the most distinguished musical talent, a Chorus of 60—80, and an Orchestra of 50 performers.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, Conductor; JOSEPH NOLL, Leader.
The first Opera will be Weber's celebrated
FREISCHUTZ.
Tickets, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 50 cts. extra. May be had at Carl Prox's music-store, No. 213 Fulton-st.
N. B.—This is the first of a series of six Concerts.
Subscriptions for all six, $2 50.
Reserved Seats to subscribers, 25 cts. extra per Concert.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Change of programme every evening.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec 26, the
BLACK STATUE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,
SCHERMERHORN'S BOY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28,
ARTFUL DODGER.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS following, the highly-amusing comedy, written expressly for Geo. Christy, called
MRS. JAY'S NEW-YEAR CALLS FOR
1860.
Characters by the Company. For particulars see programmes. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.
MONDAY, Dec. 26, and SATURDAY, Dec. 31, grand AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES. Doors open at 1; to commence at 2½ o'clock. For full particulars see bills of the day.

"OLD FOLKS"
"OLD FOLKS"
"OLD FOLKS"
CHRISTMAS MATINEE,
CHRISTMAS MATINEE,
AT
PALACE-GARDEN MUSIC HALL,
MONDAY, Dec. 26, at 2½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.
ITS INHABITANTS, CIVILIZED AND SAVAGE.
THEIR
CITIES, HABITS, COSTUMES AND PECULIARITIES.
GIGANTIC AND BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX.
Exhibited for the first time in America on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at
PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

HOLIDAY SPORTS.
WAUGH'S ITALIA,
This grand Moving Panorama, now at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, will Positively Close Saturday evening, Jan. 6.
GRAND CHRISTMAS SHOWS
OF BEAUTIFUL SCENES IN ITALY.
Now or Never!!
Open EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
ALSO EVERY AFTERNOON, this week, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents, children 10 cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at 659 Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission, 25c.

AMUSEMENTS.

A CHRISTMAS TREAT.
JOHN G. SAXE, ESQ.,
WILL DELIVER HIS NEW POETIC LECTURE ENTITLED
YANKEE LAND,
At the Cooper Institute,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.
Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS
to all, with special entertainments to
FASCINATE THE LITTLE FOLKS,
and gratify, with laughter-provoking novelties, the
MORE FASTIDIOUS TASTE OF MATURITY,
ON CHRISTMAS DAY,
or the day which will be kept as such on this occasion, viz.:
MONDAY, Dec. 26, 1859,
the management has made preparations to give
PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR,
almost, during the whole of the
MORNING, NOON AND EVENING.
Including, among other attractive brilliancies,
THE GORGEOUS ORIENTAL SPECTACLE
OF
ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Gotten up in
A STYLE OF AFFLUENT MAGNIFICENCE
fully equal, in point of Scenery, Costumes, Effects and Properties, to the
VOLUPTUOUSLY EASTERN AND DAZZLING
story elaborated in this crowning bijou of the
ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS.
In addition to this dramatic diamond, there will be presented
FARCES, COMEDIES, PANTOMIMES, BALLETS,
SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES,
FUN AND FROLIC,
Of a variety of innocent kinds.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the commedietta of THE DUMB BELLE, followed by THE TAILOR OF TAMWORTH. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, ALADDIN will be repeated.
The beautiful pair of LIVING KANGAROOS, the LIVING SEAL, the family of AFRICAN SERPENTS, and the FIFTY BABY ANACONDAS, the wax model of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, his AUTOGRAPH, some PIKES from Harper's Ferry; the HAPPY FAMILY; the GRAND AQUARIA, &c., &c.—all to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet, 13 cents extra.
P. S.—The certified LINK OF THE SHACKLES cut in two by COOK and COPPIC, in their late attempt to escape, is now here.

THE GREATEST WONDER
OF THE
WORLD!
KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE
AT
TEMPLE HALL,
The late Church of Dr. VAN ZANTS,
9th-st., one door from Broadway.
This magnificent model was built in California after the most reliable authorities, the Holy Bible, Josephus, and other ancient Jewish history,
AT A COST OF $43,000.
THERE ARE
600 FIGURES,
Arranged in the original costume of that period.
The greater portion of the ornamental work is of pure California gold, while the floors are of beautiful workmanship laid in correct mosaic.
THE COURT OF ISRAEL,
THE COURT OF PRIESTS,
THE COURT OF WOMEN,
AND THE HOLY OF HOLIES,
THE GREAT GOLDEN CANDLESTICK,
THE BRAZEN LAVER,
THE BRAZEN ALTAR,
THE TABLE OF SHEW-BREAD,
THE BRAZEN SEA,
THE CHERUBIM,
AND THE ARK,
Are faithfully portrayed.
IN THE EVENING
THE TEMPLE WILL BE ILLUMINATED
BY 600 GAS BURNERS
Lighted by Gardner's system of electricity.
A lecture will be given morning afternoon and evening.
Admittance 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents.
N. B.—Liberal arrangements made with Sabbath and day schools.

DRAYTON'S ENGLISH PARLOR OPERATIC Entertainments, Hope Chapel, Broadway.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK!
Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON will give their unique and popular entertainment
SIX NIGHTS LONGER,
Including SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 31, (instead of a Matinee,) after which they will proceed to Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, Newark, Philadelphia, etc.
MONDAY, Dec 26, at 7½ o'clock,
the popular Lyric Proverb, entitled
NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE.
SIGNOR OLIVEIRA, the great Violinist.
After which,
LOVE'S LABOR LOST,
In which Mr. DRAYTON will sing
"SIMON THE CELLARER."
The DRAYTONS and OLIVEIRA perform at the Odeon, Williamsburgh, on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.
Also, at the
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Brooklyn,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3.
And each succeeding night for a short time only.
Places numbered and secured may be had at the office in advance, and at the usual places in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, without extra charge.
Seats, numbered and secured, 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents.

LITTLE ELLA,
THE INFANT ORATOR.
An evening with
LITTLE ELLA,
and the poetical and musical celebrities of all nations.
On this occasion she will be supported by
Mrs. HARRIET S. WESTERVELT,
the distinguished alto.
Miss HENRIETTA NOBLE,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
the eminent pianist,
Dr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,
the unrivaled musical declaimer.
The levee will take place at
DODWORTH'S SALOON,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the principal music and bookstores, No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at the door.

"PARISINA."
This magnificent painting, by ANDREA GASTALDI, with B. Paul Akers' (the eminent American sculptor) statue of the
"DEAD PEARL-DIVER,"
Just added to the collection of above 120 first-class works of art, now on exhibition at the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
Open Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

PALMER'S STATUE,
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
ON EXHIBITION AT
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING,
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."
On exhibition at the ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 Evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 386 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrance.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Doors open at 10 A. M., 1½ and 6½ P. M.
THE LARGEST MENAGERIE IN THE WORLD.
Admission 25 cents; children under nine, 15 cents.
GRAND HOLIDAY JUBILEE for the CHILDREN.
Knowledge for the world—school for the million.
Performance every afternoon and evening, of the educated pony, BLACK DIAMOND, pony PRINCE AND MONKEY JOCKO, that laughter-provoking MASTER JACK, GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANIBAL, and PROF. LANGWORTHY and his TRAINED ANIMALS.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
Question—What is the world we live in? Answer—A new and beautiful exhibition. Q.—Of what does it consist? A.—Of Gigantic and Collossal Pictures! —Each View covers a space of 600 square feet. There are also good music, good songs, and a first-rate lecture. Q.—What is the price of admission? A.—$1; 50 cents; or 25 cents. Q.—At what time is it exhibited? A.—At 8 o'clock every evening; doors open at 7½. Prof. HARMAR, Manager. Lecturer and Pianist wanted.
Will close for the Winter Season, Saturday, Dec. 31.

HARDING'S ART STUDIO—ON VIEW and for sale, GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture, THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER.
The finest work by this master in the United States.
THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH.
Hay's chef d'œuvre. Other works by high class artists.
Admission on application from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M., at the Studio, University, Washington-square, Room 19.

THE LITTLE FAIRY DOLLIE DUTTON gives levees as follows:
Newark, in Orantia Hall, Dec. 26, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Orange, in Library Hall, Dec. 27 and 28, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
New-Brunswick, in Greer's Hall, Dec. 29, at 7½, and Dec. 30 and 31, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
J. P. LILLIE, Agent. ALBERT M. NORTON, Manager.

DU CHAILLU'S INTERESTING AFRICAN collection of specimens of Natural History, containing the gigantic Gorilla, and the Koola-Kamba, and other large Apes, with their skeletons; and many other animals, birds and native curiosities, is open DAY and EVENING, at No. 635 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

FREE EXHIBITION.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS—FINE PAINTINGS.—The New Bowery Gallery of Arts is now open every day. The best collection of fine old pictures in the City, and many by good modern artists, at less than they would ask for the frames in the Broadway stores. New-Bowery Gallery of Arts, No. 63 New-Bowery, near James-st.

SABBATH-SCHOOL JUBILEE AND CONCERT at the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on MONDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS, who will be assisted by several very young ladies, who will sing solos, duetts, &c., &c. Tickets 25c., children half-price, to be had at the door.

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ—Painted at Madrid, in 1623. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

THE PIRATE YACHT WANDERER.

Arrival of the Runaway at Boston—Exciting Adventures of her Cruise—Piracy, Plunder and Kidnapping.

From the Boston Traveller, Saturday Evening.

This morning the slave yacht *Wanderer* arrived here in charge of Mr. HENRY WELTON, from the vicinity of the Western Islands. Her story, though long in its details, may be briefly summed up. On the 20th of October she left the vicinity of Savannah without a Custom-house clearance, under the command of Capt. LINCOLN PATTEN, of Bath, who forced part of the men on board to go to sea. She went to Flores, obtained some supplies of water and provisions, but requiring more, went to sea and spoke a French bark, the master of which promised the desired supplies. PATTEN, with a boat and four men, went on board of her; and then Mr. HENRY WELTON, with the consent of the crew, took command, left the captain on board the bark, and shaped the *Wanderer's* course for the United States. She is now in the charge of the Custom-house authorities, but will be delivered to the District-Attorney. This is the story in brief; we will now present some of its details, which are quite interesting.

On the 20th of October, between 9 and 10 o'clock, LINCOLN PATTEN, under the assumed name of David Martin, put 15 men on board the yacht *Wanderer*, then lying in the river below Savannah, to assist in taking on board, provisions, water, and stores. A little later he came on board himself, accompanied by EDWARD TALBOT, pilot, and Capt. J. BLACK, shipping agent. He called all hands to get underway, and drawing a revolver swore he would shoot any one who refused to work, or who might interrupt his movements. He also threatened the shipping agent and pilot with death if they attempted to leave the vessel. Some of the crew who knew his plans, loaded the two guns with grape, and armed themselves to enforce his orders against those who had been induced by false pretences to come on board. Though there was a pilot on board, he directed the movements of the vessel himself, and got her twice ashore. At last she reached Tybee Light and anchored, where the pilot and shipping-master left her. Again she ran aground, and remained fast four hours. At 9 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 21, she floated again, made sail, slipped fifteen fathoms of chain, and went to sea, carrying more than half the crew against their wishes.

The Captain, to allay their fears, pretended that the vessel was bound to Matanzas and Nassau, N. P., and back to Savannah, but a few days afterwards he declared that the ship was without papers, the Collector having refused her a clearance. He said he was bound to the Western Islands for more provisions and water, and thence to the Coast of Africa for a cargo of seven hundred negroes. These he proposed to land at Cardenas, saying that he was sure of receiving for them $650 each, being well acquainted with the trade, having landed several cargoes from the barks *Niagara*, *Ocean Tyrant*, brig *Frances Ellen*, and other vessels. He further informed them that on leaving Savannah he had failed to procure a chronometer, charts or nautical almanac, and consequently would have to perform the voyage by dead reckoning.

On the 23d of October, however, he fell in with the ship *Troy*, of Boston, and bought from her one *Epitome, Blunt's Coast Pilot*, and a chart of the Gulf of Florida, for which he paid simply $75. He next chased the bark *Clara Brewer*, but when he hailed her, finding the Captain to be an old acquaintance, he did not go on board. The next day he saw a schooner, and made sail in chase, carrying such a press of canvas that he carried away his square-sail yard and split the sail, but failed to overhaul her. On the 28th of October he chased a brig and fired grape at her, but she would not heave to; the chase was continued until 11 P. M., when the brig, favored by the darkness of the night, by suddenly changing her course, ran out of sight.

The *Wanderer* now headed for Fayal, and was favored with a strong gale from N. N. W., going sometimes twenty knots an hour, and requiring two men at the helm to steer her. On the 31st the gale moderated to fine weather, which continued until Nov. 6, when she encountered another northwest gale, which brought her to the Isle of Flores. She stood off and on, firing guns for a pilot, and when off the settlement of Santa Cruz the British Consul, the chief magistrate of the place and a pilot came on board. She was then anchored in twenty-five fathoms water. The Captain produced a false clearance of the vessel, under the name of the "*William*, of Savannah, bound to Smyrna," stating at the same time that he had lost sails, provisions, spars, galley and chronometer, and was in want of all these. Indorsed by the British Consul and the authorities ashore, he procured thirty-eight casks, containing 4,000 gallons of water, firewood, liquor, flour, rope, 250 bushels of potatoes, an anchor, and 120 fathoms of chain. He was promised twenty tons more flour, but some of his movements exciting suspicion, he came on board in great haste, and made everything ready for getting under weigh that night. He smuggled two Portuguese women on board, and this circumstance came to the knowledge of the authorities. He had not a moment to spare, so he slipped sixty fathoms of chain, left one of his men ashore, and did not pay one dollar for the supplies received, valued at about fifteen hundred dollars. He openly avowed to the crew that he could procure eighty negroes for the women he had kidnappd.

The vessel was next headed for Madeira, called at Village Point de Salee, but unable to obtain supplies, proceeded to Funchal, where receiving information that an English steamer of war was in the harbor, he stood to sea, proposing to pass between Cape St. Ana and the Canaries. Still short of provisions, he declared to the crew that he would obtain them by force from the first vessel that he met, swearing that he would shoot the first man who hesitated to fight for such an object. Shortly afterwards he spoke the bark *Clara*, of Bordeaux, but her commander positively refused either to heave to or to furnish him with supplies. Two other barks were chased without being able to bring them to. At last she fell in with the bark *Tenney*, of Marseilles, which hove to, and promised to give him some of her stores. With a boat and four men he boarded her. Now was the crisis of the crew's fate. They determined, unanimously, to seize the vessel and carry her to the United States. With that object in view, Mr. HENRY WELTON, a native of British North America, was placed in command. She was immediately run before the wind, all sail set, and when well clear of the bark, was headed to the westward.

The next day she made the westward of the Canaries, and saw lying in a cove a suspicious looking polacre brig, which fired a gun when the *Wanderer* hove in sight. Having no desire to ascertain her true character, the *Wanderer* pursued her course to the westward, without any other incident worthy of notice.

She made Fire Island Light, thence proceeded to Tarpaulin Cove, and arrived here this morning, as already stated. She has now on board ten men, and the two Portuguese women already noticed.

Mr. WELTON proceeded at once to notify the Collector, who, as the vessel was without papers, issued an order for her seizure until the matter could be investigated in the United States Courts. The owner of the vessel is Mr. LAMAR, of Savannah, who, it will be remembered, advertised her as a runaway vessel, at the time of her leaving Savannah. The crew, it is stated, are in a state of destitution, almost, in regard to clothing and the necessaries of life. They are mostly young persons.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRES.—At about 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a barn on Hewes-street, near Kent-avenue, owned and occupied by BARNETT JOHNSON, was consumed by fire, together with a quantity of hay and feed. The police succeeded in rescuing five of the nine horses which were in the building, but the other four, together with a cow, were destroyed. Mr. JOHNSON'S loss is about $1,800. He had an insurance of $400 upon the barn. The fire, it is supposed, was the work of an incendiary.... A frame house on Marshall, near Leonard-street, owned and occupied by JACOB GETZER, was damaged by fire on Friday night last to the extent of $500. Insured in the Fulton Fire Insurance Company.

REV. MR. BEECHER'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Sunday School connected with Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church (numbering over five hundred scholars) celebrated Christmas with appropriate exercises yesterday afternoon. The rooms were tastefully decorated, according to Yuletide custom, with evergreens and holly-berries, diversified with greenhouse flowers. The three rooms in which the school is held were thrown into one, and crowded with an audience of children and their parents. The decorations presented a very beautiful appearance. Hymns were sung by the little folks, and addresses were made by HENRY E. MORRILL, M. D.; C. C. TRACY, and THEODORE TILTON.

FUNERAL SERVICE OF THE LATE JOHN E. COOK.—Rev. Dr. CALDICOTT, of the South Eighth-street Baptist Church, yesterday preached a funeral discourse on the death of JOHN E. COOK. No direct approval of the course of Mr. COOK was made, though he paid a tribute to the sincerity of the motives by which both he and JOHN BROWN were actuated in their efforts to free the slaves. It was referred to as striking coincidences that Mr. COOK was born in Haddam, Conn., on the 16th of May, 1830, he was sentenced to death on the 16th of November, and executed on the 16th day of December, and his child was born on the 16th of last July.

BOY KILLED IN A ROPE-WALK.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, FRANCIS HAWKS, a boy 15 years of age, was so badly crushed in the rope-walk of Messrs. TUCKER, CRAKE & CO., corner of Myrtle-avenue and Graham-street, that he died yesterday morning in the City Hospital, to which place he was conveyed soon after the accident. The deceased was riding on the forming machine or truck, when his clothes got entangled in the machine, and before he could be extricated he was nearly disemboweled. The parents of the deceased reside on Spencer-street.

RETURN OF A RUNAWAY COUPLE.—The man MYERS, who eloped several weeks ago with Mrs. ADAMS, of this city, and sailed immediately for England, returned last week by the *North American*, accompanied by the erring woman. Mrs. ADAMS regretted the step she had taken before the steamer which bore them hence was out of sight of land, and induced MYERS to return with her on the first steamer for the United States. She is now with her friends in Hartford, Conn.

MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths reported to the Health Department of this city for the week ending Saturday last, was 126, classified as follows: Men, 19; women, 20; boys, 55; girls, 32; adults, 39; children, 87; males, 74; females, 52. There were 16 deaths from consumption; 13 by infantile convulsions, and 10 each by croup, scarlet fever, and inflammation of the lungs. Besides these, there were six deaths from accidental causes, and five from old age. Ninety-four of the whole number were natives of the United States.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. MARSHALL.—The obsequies of Capt. A. C. MARSHALL, brother of CHAS. H. MARSHALL, took place on Saturday morning, from his late residence in Marion-place, Brooklyn, and were attended by a large number of ship Captains, officers of Insurance Companies and merchants, to whom deceased was known. Rev. Dr. HODGE, Baptist, officiated in the opening solemnities, and Rev. Dr. CUTLER, of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, read the burial service. The remains were buried in the family vault at Greenwood. During the forenoon the flags on the shipping were set at half-mast, in respect to his memory.

GRAND LARCENY.—JOHN MCWILLIAMS was arrested in the Fourth Precinct, Saturday, on a charge of having stolen a watch from a man in HEUSTED'S distillery on Skillman-street. The stolen watch was found on the premises of the accused, and he was committed to answer.

MILITARY.—The Thirteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M. has been changed to a Light Infantry Regiment.

NATIONAL TRANQUILLITY.

A Sermon by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D.

An exceedingly large and attentive congregation listened to a sermon delivered last evening, a the Tabernacle (Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S) Church, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on "Righteousness the Condition of National Tranquillity," by Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn. Isiaah xxxii, 17, was the text:

"And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever."

The text itself, Dr. STORRS said, was a sermon. He inquired what this righteousness whose effects were quietness and peace was, and defined it as conformity with the moral principles and rules which God has established for the government of his people. He reasoned, in the first place, from analogy, that God's moral laws could not be broken without penalty any more than His physical laws. In accordance with the laws of the material world planets revolved, seasons changed, fire burned, and cold congealed. Suspend those laws and all would be chaos and confusion. So the moral laws prescribed for His intelligent creatures, addressed indeed to their sensibilities and their intellectual powers, and exacting a voluntary obedience, could not with impunity be infringed. The two great laws of righteousness recognized, first, that God was supreme, and to be loved and obeyed supremely; and, second, that all men made in His image, though differing in personal traits, were equal in His sight, and each should do to every other as he would be done by. Man must not oppress his fellow-man; so liberty was included in this law. He must assist and comfort him; so charity was included in it. Righteousness in character was conformity with these laws in feeling. Righteousness in practice was conformity with them in deed. Righteousness in the individual was personal conformity with them. Righteousness in the State was national conformity with them, and every failure to obey them was unrighteousness, and, as a result, peace and tranquillity were banished, as surely as in the physical world disobedience to the law of gravitation was followed by its penalty. In the second place, Dr. STORRS argued that the character of God suggested and declared that disobedience to the moral laws must bring its own punishment. From the character of God, we know that nothing but righteousness would produce the quietness and assurance spoken of by the prophet. In the third place, the nature of man demonstrated the proposition. No man could have inward tranquillity and peace as long as he saw wrong done. We could not help demanding that our neighbors do right in their dealings with us, and if they do not what is righteous, we dwelt with them in antagonism. This was human nature. The whole history of the world, from the time of the fall of Nineveh to the epoch of the recent troubles in Europe, proved it. Outrage and wrong had always been the cause of the uprising of the peoples. Every nation, in the beginning of its career, had believed that it was to be perpetual, and that its principles could never change, and yet had fallen as surely in its contest with Righteousness as the waters slip down to the sea. He cited the fate of Rome and the French monarchy in support of his position. There was no getting around these facts. They were demonstrated by history. The silent force of conscience seeking the right, and willing to put up with no wrong, was that which had overturned all the iniquities of the past; and while the nature of man was unchanged, that power would never cease working against wrong. It being a law of nature that where there was wrong-doing, there could be no rest until the evil was overcome, this law more speedily met its fulfillment in a condition of refinement than in a savage state. Just in proportion to the advance of Christianity, the cultivation of the intellect and the dissemination of learning, this perception of the soul became more acute, and it became certain that where there was unrighteousness there could be no peace. Righteousness in the State was the only guaranty of tranquillity, and when that righteousness was made universal, as the prophet assured us that it should be, the equipoise of the nations would be perfect, entire harmony would reign among intelligent creatures, and an age more glorious than the golden age of fiction would dawn upon and bless the human family. The events of the past few weeks thrust these things upon our attention. In this nation, one element of unrighteousness was to some extent countenanced by our laws. The system of bondage, judged calmly by the Sermon on the Mount, and by the light of man's conscience, was clearly unrighteous. Every man whose judgment was not warped by education and prejudice, or whose reason was not bound up in the meshes of metaphysics, knew that it was wrong. It might be deemed expedient for a while, but in its nature it was inequitable. He did not mean to charge that all men who supported the system were sinners above all others. He made every allowance for their education, and for the seemingly insuperable difficulties of their position, and took refuge always in the text that taught that every man must stand or fall by his own acts before God. But the system of Slavery, assuredly, was wrong. Agitation could never cease as long as the iniquity remained. In accordance with the law of God's intelligent universe, written before the world began, there could be no tranquillity until, by limitation first, and finally by a prompt putting away, the iniquity was overthrown. It was the duty of every Christian, even if patriotism alone actuated him, to throw his influence in favor of righteousness, that peace and tranquillity might prevail. He was the true conservative who took this view. When a fire was raging, who was the conservative? Was it he who locked up the pumps and engines, and cried out "Don't agitate!" till the building was consumed? Or was it he, who, by vigorous effort, costing pain and anxiety indeed, quenched the flame before it had destroyed all? In conclusion, Dr. STORRS predicted that there was a time coming in the history of this country when righteousness should prevail, and peace and tranquillity would reign. Toil and sweat, and perhaps the blood of many years might lie between us and that happy period, but it would come; and when it did come those who had labored for it would be known and honored throughout the land. We are placed here on this corner of the earth to struggle for the happy consummation of that epoch when righteousness should prevail. He prayed that God would give to that its victory and to us His crown.

Coroner's Inquests.

MICHAEL DONOVAN, an aged Irishman, who was found grossly intoxicated in Cherry-street, on Saturday night, was taken to the Second Ward Station-house, and yesterday morning was found dead in the cell to which he had been committed. Suspicions that he had been killed in an encounter with a fellow prisoner, were removed by the Coroner's inquest, which showed that his death had been caused by compression of the brain, superinduced by intemperate habits.... PATRICK MORRIS, a laborer, 35 years of age, who lived at No. 222 Elizabeth-street, died yesterday in the New-York Hospital, in consequence of an overdose of laudanum, but whether he took the narcotic as a medicine, for the relief of a disease under which he was laboring, or whether he intended to commit suicide, Coroner SCHIRMER could not discover.... The same Coroner investigated the cause of the decease of JAMES HANLON, who died at the New-York Hospital in consequence of injuries which he received on the 1st of November, by the collision of the steamboat *Traveler* with a schooner.... ROSA CLARK was found dead in her bed yesterday, at No. 187 Seventh-avenue. Lack of proper food and intemperate habits, are supposed to have caused her decease. An inquest will be held to-day.... DANIEL DOWNEY, an itinerant musician, also died yesterday, at No. 18 Roosevelt-street, in consequence of injuries received by falling into an area while intoxicated.

[Advertisement.]
BEEBE & CO.
NEW STYLES HOLIDAY HATS.
No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES, FOR THE HOLYDAYS.
Persons who use wines and liquors for the holydays should give the preference to those bottled by me.
They are warranted pure and the best quality.
For sale by all druggists and grocers.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]
GOLD PENS.
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
NEW STYLES, FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.
Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.
For sale by all Druggists, and at the dépôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BARNUM'S MUSEUM ON CHRISTMAS DAY!—Performances nearly every hour. "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," is one of the charming entertainments of the occasion, besides comedies, farces, songs and dances in great variety. There is no place like Barnum's at such a time as Christmas! Full of fun and full of curiosities. To-morrow, "Aladdin" will be repeated in the evening—two pretty pieces in the afternoon.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT ... for glandular swellings, tumors, scurvy, and ... eruptions of the skin. Nothing is so effectual as ... these medicines. In the worst forms of disease ... In the blood, these remedies ... dependent on the condition of ... remedies are irresistible.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A Velvet Carpet, $1 25; an English Brussels, 75c., 80c., $1; a Rug, Mat, Table or Piano Cover, Gold Shades, &c. HIRAM ANDERSON, Bowery, near Hester-street, large gold Eagle on the building.

[Advertisement.]
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates to suit everybody, from 50 cents to $25. Also, books on the art, skate bags, shinny sticks, &c., &c. A lot of fine English skates just received.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 24.

$1,000 U. S. 5s '65......102⅞	196 Erie Railroad...... 8¾
8,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 83⅞	210 do 8⅞
5,000 City 6s '87.......102⅛	100 Hud. Riv. Railroad 41¾
1,000 E. R. 3d M. B.'83 79¾	50 do.........s30 41¾
3,000 Hud. Riv. 2d M.. 99	50 do 41⅞
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.. 84⅝	800 Reading Railroad.. 41¾
8,000 do 84¾	200 do.........b15 41¾
1,000 Ill. Freeland Bs. 96	200 do.........s60 41¾
3,000 LaCr.&M L.G.Bs 14	300 Mich. Cen. Rail'd.. 39
2,000 L.E.& W.2dM.Bs 69	150 Panama R........132¼
20 Chatham Bank.... 94	150 do.........s60 132
61 Del. & Hud. C. Co.. 94	400 do.........s60 132¼
100 do.........s60 94	50 do.........b10 132⅜
100 Pacific M. S. S. Co. 76⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R......b20 58⅜
150 do 76⅜	14 do 58⅜
100 do.........b30 76⅜	100 do.........s30 58⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R....b7 76⅜	50 do 58⅜
595 do 76⅜	50 do.........b30 58⅜
300 do.........b10 76⅜	100 Gal. & Chicago R.. 66⅜
250 do.........b30 76⅜	350 do.........b10 66⅜
250 do.........b60 76⅜	150 do 66⅜
300 do.........b30 76⅜	50 do.........b10 66⅜
50 do.........s10 76⅜	200 do.........b30 66⅜
500 do.........s30 76⅜	300 Clev. & Toledo R.. 19⅝
100 do.........b15 76⅜	200 do.........b30 19⅝
1150 do.........s30 76⅜	500 Chicago & R. I. R.. 63⅞
1300 do.........s60 76⅜	50 do.........b60 63⅞
200 do.........s10 76⅜	50 do.........b30 63⅜
400 do 76⅜	50 do.........c 63⅜
100 do.........b30 76⅜	50 do.........b10 63⅜
700 do.........b30 76⅜	20 Mil. & Miss R.... 3¾
300 do.........b60 76⅞	30 Metropolitan Bank.112

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 5s, '74 s60 103	280 Chic. & R. I. R..... 63⅜
5,000 Va. State 6s..s60 92⅞	100 do.........s30 63⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.... 90⅜	100 do.........s60 63⅜
4,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 84	100 do 63⅜
3,000 Erie R. 1st M. B. 92	50 Mich.S.& N.I.R.s60 6¼
50 Pac. M. St. Co...b7 76⅜	50 Panama R. ex-div. 127
400 N. Y. Cen. R...b10 76⅜	20 Clev. Col. & Cin.R. 95
500 do.........s30 76⅜	400 Gal. & Chic. R..... 66⅛
100 do 76⅜	100 do.........b30 66⅜
412 do 76⅜	100 do.........b60 66⅜
750 do.........b60 76⅜	100 do.........s30 66⅜
150 do.........b30 76⅜	100 do.........b20 66⅜

MONDAY, Dec. 26—A. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 24, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 17:

Increase in Loans	$1,073,798
Decrease in Specie	764,872
Decrease in Circulation	84,003
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	8,256

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 25, 1858.	Dec. 24, 1859.	Dec. 17, 1859.
Capital	$67,734,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	126,716,365	124,977,375	123,903,577
Specie	26,378,272	19,645,967	20,420,839
Circulation	7,704,348	8,309,023	8,393,026
Gross Deposits	108,024,828	99,004,820	98,996,509
Exchanged	20,245,552	21,710,088	21,710,094
Undrawn	88,679,076	77,294,732	77,286,475
In Sub-Treasury	6,008,398	6,132,218	6,015,552

The Bank return was made up on Saturday afternoon. It is complete with the exception of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, whose figures for last week are repeated in our tables. The falling off in the Specie line was looked for. The further addition to the Loans and Discounts is larger than anticipated, but as on the previous return, it comes from the heaviest and strongest Banks, such as the America, American Exchange, Commerce and Shoe and Leather. The Circulation and Deposit lines are steady. The California arrival will place the Specie on a rising average for the new week. To-day being observed as a holiday, the next averages will be made as on five business days.

The Foreign Trade at this port for the week past was quite active, both in the Import entries and ordinary Export clearances. The Export of Specie light—$151,482 by the *Persia* for Liverpool on Wednesday. The Imports came in heavily together in the way of Dry Goods by the steamers *Vanderbilt*, *Borussia* and *Asia*, from England and the Continent. The total of entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $4,634,808, as against $2,322,009 same week last December. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $2,112,868, as against $1,140,413 same week last season. The Specie Export, as above, $151,482, as against $676,516 same week last season. The Sub-Treasury balance stands $6,132,218, against $6,015,552 at the close of the previous week. The course of the Domestic Exchanges, North and West, are rather in favor of New-York, but against us South, and some parcels of Gold, we believe, have gone in that direction by express. The California remittance of Dec. 5 was unusually prompt in arriving, the *Baltic*, of the Pacific Mail Company's line, reaching here early on Saturday; the whole trip from San Francisco being short of nineteen days. The amount of Treasure on manifest is $1,408,234, against $1,494,379 the corresponding trip last December. This sum does not, of course, come into the present Bank return, but will tell on the Statement of next week; although a part of it may be employed, late in the week, in paying for the $3,000,000 Government Treasury Bills to be awarded at Washington on Tuesday next. The market for Money during the week worked quietly, with good employment both in Discounts and Loans on demand, the latter being placed by some of the large lenders ½@1 ⅌ cent. higher than of late on miscellaneous collateral with the Brokers. The general rule, however, is 6 ⅌ cent., with an easy supply at the close of the week. Discounts are 7 ⅌ cent., with no large pressure outside of Bank of strictly prime mercantile paper. In the Foreign Exchanges a large business early in the week in Southern drawn Bills on London, at 109¼@⅜, and Paris, f5.20@f5.18¾, while standard drawers here are holding at 109½@⅝ on London, and f5.17½@f5.16¼ on Paris.

According to the Custom House tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at and from the port of New-York for eleven months of the calendar year, which we compiled and published in summary form a few days ago, the Import Entries, exclusive of Foreign Gold and Silver, from 1st January to 30th November ult., amounted to

ed to	$223,625,000
Add three weeks in December	11,356,599
Total to date	234,981,599
Against same time 1858	144,535,553
Increase to same time over 1858	90,446,046
Increase to same time over 1857	19,469,743
Increase to same time over 1856	23,905,930

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) to November 30

ber 30	$60,867,000
Add three weeks in December	5,024,873
Total to date	$65,891,873
Against same time, 1858	58,123,126
Increase to date	$7,768,747

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to November 30	$67,655,000
Add since December 1	2,665,066
Total to date	$70,320,066
Against same time, 1858	25,946,930
Increase since Jan. 1	$44,373,136

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103@103¼
New-York Central	78¼@75⅜@76⅜
New-York and Erie	9@8¾
Reading	41¾@40¾@41⅛
Rock Island	63¼@62¾@63⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	17¾@16¾@17½
Michigan Central	39⅛@38¼@39
Toledo	19½@18¾@19¾
Galena	67@65¾@66⅜
Illinois Central	59¾@58@58¾
Panama	134¾@131¼@133½*
Pacific Mail	77@76¾@77¾
Missouris	83¾@83⅝@83⅞
Virginias	93⅛@93¾
Tennessees	90⅛@89¾@90⅛
Illinois Central Bonds	85@84⅛@84¾
Hudson River	42⅛@40⅜@41⅜
Harlem Preferred	34⅛⅛@34
Delaware and Hudson	95@94

* Or 127½ ex-dividend of 6 ⅌ cent.

The Stock Exchange dealings of the week on the Share-list were mainly governed by the effect of the turn in New-York Central, noticed in our last weekly review. This Stock continued to recede until Friday morning, with very heavy daily transactions, most of which appeared to be on speculation for the further fall in market value, though a very considerable amount of cash stock and outstanding *Bull* contracts in it were sold out in consequence of the surprise and disappointment at the action of the Directors on the Dividend question. On Friday the market for Central took a turn upward, and the same feeling obtained in the Western Stocks, and as this improvement continued on Saturday, a recovery of full one ⅌ cent was fairly established, the market leaving off for the holidays quite firm. Panama shares fell at one time as much as 3½ ⅌ cent. from the closing terms of Saturday week, 134¾, but recovered on Saturday to 133½, or 127½ ex dividend. Pacific Mail ruled with more than customary steadiness through the week. The quick trip of the *Baltic*, and the admirable manner in which the whole line is now managed, are well calculated to give renewed confidence to the Stock, especially as the contrast is so very marked and favorable with the Vanderbilt Mail line. The arrival on Saturday also helps the Panama Stock, which has an interest of $500,000 in the Atlantic side of the California and Isthmus line, besides being concerned in the prompt and speedy connections, now making with first-class steamers, with San Francisco and the lower Pacific Coast. The Coal Stocks are lower on Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal, while Reading is fairly maintained. Hudson River shares are also well supported, and the Bonds of the Company in demand, at improved rates for all the mortgages. Erie shares sold largely on Thursday, to London orders, received by the *Asia*, at $9 but have since fallen back to $8⅝@$8¾. The Bonds of the Erie, of all classes, have been rather active, and at higher prices for the common or unsecured issues, which are soon to pass into a 7 ⅌ cent. Preference Stock. The Second Mortgage sells at 91@92 ⅌ cent., including the overdue September coupon, which will probably be paid in the course of January by the Receiver, though probably not as early as the 5th, as stated by one of our cotemporaries, as the Court has not yet made the order. A suit in foreclosure of the principal of this mortgage, as heretofore intimated, is now pending, but under all the circumstances of the case, as far as we have been able to learn them, and under the prospects of reorganizing the finances of the road for the permanent resumption of interest payments, we cannot believe that the proceeding has much significance. If not *a Lawyer's job*, it has a look in that direction, and it is altogether certain that it has not been dictated, suggested, or desired by the great body of the Bondholders, nor likely to be participated in by one in a hundred of their number. We hear that one of the modest propositions contemplated by the legal gentlemen, in pursuit of the fees and a commission on $4,000,000, is to have the Court empower the Trustees to seize upon the whole earnings of the Road, that they may be doled out by small installments to the Second Bondholders, *to the exclusion of even the interest on all others* except the first; although the holders of $2,100,000 of the four millions have already accepted five-year coupons in renewal, and a large majority of the remainder will assent to whatever fair and eligible arrangement the reorganized Company may propose; so their half yearly interest is made sure and punctual. It may be supposed by some that this threat of foreclosure by one or two shareholders, or by the lawyers using the name and authority of the Trustees, will be availed of by certain parties in the Erie management to create a necessity for the *shave* of 15 or 20 ⅌ cent. heretofore alluded to, in making an exchange of the reserved Bonds of 1883 for the overdue Bonds of 1859. But we hope this is not so. Indeed, it is intimated that the counsel for the Erie Board, or for the Receiver, as well as the counsel for the Trustees of the minor mortgages, will see that no advantage is gained by the party in question, and no order of Court made to the prejudice of the Plan of Reorganization which is now rapidly filling up. About $1,000,000 was inscribed to this Plan on Thursday, on the arrival of the last English mail; $350,000 yesterday, and as much more to-day.

The State Stocks actively dealt in at the Board leave off about the same as on Saturday week. Tennessees have been ¼@½ lower, but close at 90 ⅌ cent. The New York State Loan, awarded on Tuesday last, goes principally to the City Savings' Institutions, and to the Country Banks. Not over one quarter of the whole sum appears to have been taken to re-sell. The parcels on the market are of the 6 and 12 years' stock, at 105@108 ⅌ cent. Sales of $50,000 of the 12 years, on Saturday at 108. The $900,000 of 18 years' Stock was nearly all taken for investment or for banking basis. The Treasury Bills to be awarded on Tuesday are bid for from this City direct to the extent of about five million dollars, principally, we believe, at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. per annum. It is probable that the Washington bidders will do something for NewYork account.

The following is the market and financial report from San Francisco, received by the *Baltic*:

"The opening of the present fortnight was marked by a fair degree of activity in goods from first hands, as well as by a moderate demand by the country trade. Just at the sailing of the steamer of the 21st ult., we had five clipper arrivals from New-York and one from Boston, all with large assorted cargoes. From these there were sales of candles, June butter, lard and domestic spirits, in round lots, with other minor transactions in assorted goods, but the bulk of the receipts has been taken into store to augment the already heavy stocks, while the wants of buyers for parcels of any magnitude seemed to be supplied at an early period. At the same time there had been, as we have observed, a moderate inquiry by country buyers, their wants, however, being in no way extended, and communicating a like character to the purchases made by city dealers. The present and prospective condition of our market appears to be thoroughly understood by all buyers, and a fixed determination on their part to keep light stocks is evident. Latterly, too, the rain and snows in the mountains have been heavy, and there is very serious complaint of the bad condition of the roads, the Winter season having opened with unusual severity. All the ordinary incentives to a brisk trade have been wanting, while on the contrary, there has existed a combination of causes to make business dull, and to render it a very difficult matter to dispose of goods. There is a good demand for money, but no remarkable stringency in the market. On unexceptionable collateral, loans are readily obtained at 2 ⅌ cent. ⅌ month. Sight exchange on the East continues at 2 ⅌ cent. premium. The receipts of gold dust for the fortnight have been unusually light, the storm having greatly interfered with mining operations. The very heavy fall of rain this year seems to have taken the miners by surprise, and many, especially those owning flumes, were unprepared for the flood that suddenly came upon them, destroying their works in many instances, and suspending labor. This has resulted in a scarcity of Bars for the present, and deficiency will be experienced for the ensuing steamer. Gold Bars are now in request, at 900 fine, par."

The following is the Treasure list by the same steamer:

TREASURE LIST OF THE BALTIC.

Amer. Ex. Bank	$132,000	Neustadter Bro	$20,000
Rush & Comstock	14,500	P. Naylor	10,000
A. Belmont & Co	144,000	Jno. B. Newton & Co.	10,000
Ballin Sanders	36,000	Jas. Patrick & Co.	73,000
Barnes & Park	7,200	Richard Patrick	30,000
Butcher & Bro	6,000	J. G. Parker & Son	5,000
Chas. W. Crosby	15,000	Roberts, Morrison & Co.	25,000
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000		
F. Curtis & Co.	1,875	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	11,750
W. T. Coleman & Co.	75,000		
J. H. Coghill & Co.	5,000	Roberts & Williams	13,600
H. Cohn & Co	20,000	A. Rich & Bro	6,700
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50,636	S. G. Reed & Co	8,000
		J. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	46,000
DeWitt, Keith & Co.	12,000	W. Seligman & Co.	48,200
Ernstein Bro	15,500	Scholle & Co	30,000
Eppinger & Co	2,500	Taaffe, McCahill & Co.	52,700
Freeman & Co	20,725	Treadwell & Co	10,000
G. H. Grant & Co	1,000	A. E. Tilson	2,200
J. Goldsmith & Co	12,500	Thomas & Cornell	3,000
W. Hoge & Co	25,000	H. Unger & Co	5,000
Holcombe Bro	4,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	179,500
Alpheus Hardy & Co.	12,000	Isaac Duke	300
J. Heller & Bro	16,014	McCarsley & Cairns	250
Jacob Hecht & Bro	4,100	S. D. Crane & Co	1,353
W. Heller & Co	21,300	B. Blanco	2,070
Thos. J. Hand & Co	2,000	N. Blum	1,000
Jennings & Brewster	14,000	S. Lansburgh & Bro.	2,800
Eugene Kelly & Co	73,000	F. G. Schultz & Co	750
Kerby, Byrne & Co	5,000	McLean & Lentz	308
W. Meyer & Co	2,719	Order	14,552
Metropolitan Bank	19,000		
R. Meader & O. Adams	10,000	Total	$1,408,234

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Dec. 24.	Loans. Dec. 17.	Specie. Dec. 24.	Specie. Dec. 17.
Bk. of New-York	4,515,887	4,543,981	647,359	682,536
Manhattan Co.	4,494,486	4,481,255	727,259	66[illegible],165
Merchants' Bank	4,404,659	5,279,031	1,004,822	1,008,798
Mechanics' Bank	3,753,081	3,671,989	620,515	654,843
Union Bank	2,785,122	2,815,553	387,242	544,292
Bk. of America	6,007,376	5,715,076	1,235,448	1,446,397
Phenix Bank	3,115,218	3,008,659	418,041	458,797
City Bank	2,139,160	2,166,636	278,550	261,066
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,395,371	1,415,802	127,157	103,687
Fulton Bank	1,417,016	1,427,689	238,195	261,332
Chemical Bank	1,882,379	1,910,302	734,256	743,031
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,044,098	2,043,315	242,242	181,917
National Bank	1,961,876	2,014,012	158,253	173,196
Butc.& Drov.Bk.*	1,648,335	1,648,335	245,796	245,796
Mech. & Trad.Bk.	795,208	794,645	136,821	138,489
Greenwich Bank	693,386	684,573	64,286	62,277
Leather Man. Bk.	1,834,161	1,840,792	287,271	300,370
SeventhWardBk.	1,188,729	1,196,917	181,711	201,797
Bk.St.New-York	3,808,785	3,824,441	705,850	871,531
Am.Exchange Bk	7,600,468	7,376,690	1,188,646	1,447,352
Bk. of Commerce	13,021,825	12,721,616	1,790,550	1,712,621
Broadway Bank	2,636,700	2,601,516	388,509	350,273
Ocean Bank	1,705,811	1,726,014	215,333	217,738
Mercantile Bank	2,471,269	2,497,571	286,356	349,945
Pacific Bank	947,930	970,146	165,844	141,586
Bank of Republic	3,970,114	4,038,472	797,174	708,762
Chatham Bank	724,864	709,828	88,575	73,166
People's Bank	669,150	686,249	125,753	85,606
Bank of N. Am.	1,575,346	1,541,925	248,501	183,154
Hanover Bank	1,436,764	1,427,734	174,532	143,983
Irving Bank	821,547	835,311	98,512	88,044
Metropolitan Bk.	6,134,449	6,356,841	883,831	967,447
Citizens' Bank	709,115	690,955	89,956	84,770
Nassau Bank	1,612,644	1,590,402	252,025	171,285
Market Bank	1,541,035	1,502,381	226,590	198,620
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,050,624	1,065,330	135,956	155,830
Shoe & Leath Bk.	5,076,060	4,894,315	1,420,424	1,550,211
Corn Exch. Bank	1,642,852	1,663,587	188,069	230,013
Continental Bank	3,443,289	3,426,522	360,603	480,723
Bk.of Commw'lth	1,217,560	1,199,155	190,025	152,278
Oriental Bank	518,049	521,953	68,470	66,664
Marine Bank	976,229	1,001,015	112,414	112,004
Atlantic Bank	554,960	557,036	84,991	61,620
Imp.&Trad's Bk.	2,600,926	2,6[illegible],359	252,996	323,954
Park Bank	4,576,621	4,382,767	763,614	804,609
Artisans' Bank	959,221	946,816	170,157	131,729
Mech.Bk'g Ass'n.	640,762	671,663	70,463	45,900
N.Y.DryDock Co.	456,283	463,724	43,060	45,813
N. Y. Exch. Bank	327,348	310,017	22,093	23,550
Bull's Head Bank	435,240	431,915	41,493	61,760
N. Y. County Bk.	390,084	396,543	34,546	37,460
Grocers' Bank	539,523	544,042	67,209	59,409
East River Bank	315,782	316,438	30,766	29,045
North RiverBank	450,165	449,601	78,543	68,966
Manuf.&Mer. Bk.	342,233	298,075	48,632	52,432
Total	124,977,375	123,903,577	19,645,967	20,420,839
	Increase....	$1,073,798	Decrease....	$764,872

BANKS.	Circulation. Dec. 24.	Circulation. Dec. 17.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 24.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 17.
Bk. of New-York.	402,202	406,407	2,414,336	2,581,929
Manhattan Co.	293,013	301,066	2,673,536	2,697,607
Merchants' Bank.	251,873	249,539	2,348,545	3,196,132
Mechanics' Bank.	312,707	309,716	2,532,705	2,558,357
Union Bank	197,952	207,462	1,925,667	2,104,100
Bk. of America	139,386	136,764	4,386,885	4,477,925
Phenix Bank	132,495	134,599	1,379,864	1,654,942
City Bank	......	......	1,386,694	1,258,327
Tradesmen's Bk.	300,209	307,399	620,132	621,324
Fulton Bank	155,915	155,014	1,042,383	1,061,322
Chemical Bank	303,187	313,935	1,861,444	2,022,164
Merch. Exch. Bk.	124,429	128,839	1,042,094	945,118
National Bank	133,323	136,329	733,932	765,513
Butc.&Drov.Bk.*	191,580	191,580	1,103,283	1,103,283
Mech. & Trad Bk.	114,232	114,338	666,138	648,334
Greenwich Bank	135,952	138,327	435,959	444,151
Leather Man. Bk.	239,399	245,914	1,003,948	1,027,836
SeventhWardBk.	209,917	211,769	599,284	615,391
Bk. St.New-York	251,169	254,013	2,389,317	2,453,969
Am.ExchangeBk.	187,211	183,569	4,746,792	4,794,534
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,559,193	5,331,329
Broadway Bank	253,781	258,510	1,917,821	1,870,060
Ocean Bank	124,965	128,826	1,013,349	1,062,826
Mercantile Bank	29,728	30,570	1,666,941	1,765,215
Pacific Bank	122,449	122,075	713,142	711,414
Bk. of Republic	207,251	204,691	2,947,392	2,898,727
Chatham Bank	124,374	121,294	397,977	287,848
People's Bank	110,519	112,362	478,893	462,099
Bank of N. Am.	77,872	77,272	795,896	707,435
Hanover Bank	94,807	93,513	661,443	629,750
Irving Bank	126,878	128,320	539,681	535,954
Metropolitan Bk.	246,907	245,701	3,287,117	3,427,185
Citizens' Bank	149,076	154,149	480,493	472,389
Nassau Bank	124,730	127,639	876,641	849,645
Market Bank	207,057	208,223	884,512	852,749
St. NicholasBank	91,173	91,150	570,860	594,056
Shoe & Leath Bk.	86,954	87,287	6,631,328	5,120,125
Corn Exch. Bank	101,917	106,732	798,744	797,699
ContinentalBank	177,040	183,848	1,882,124	1,973,072
Bk. of Commw'lth	222,860	231,186	902,763	809,284
Oriental Bank	101,429	100,410	320,082	321,601
Marine Bank	127,252	126,305	519,823	528,481
Atlantic Bank	75,629	80,904	277,552	248,337
Imp.&Trad's Bk.	190,789	189,810	1,364,299	1,420,879
Park Bank	177,316	179,277	3,315,576	3,106,596
Artisans' Bank	88,525	90,673	571,950	497,492
Mech.Bk'g Ass'n.	104,599	105,932	236,067	248,303
N.Y.DryDock Co.	150,184	148,509	217,892	212,591
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	111,728	114,461	301,893	286,045
Bull's Head Bank	101,596	100,108	383,229	415,847
N. Y. County Bk.	84,679	88,630	273,634	287,989
Grocers' Bank	52,295	52,551	396,355	392,749
East River Bank	82,117	86,183	211,667	202,780
North RiverBank	75,531	77,041	434,194	455,977
Manuf.& Mer. Bk.	26,900	10,300	211,271	210,690
Total	8,309,023	8,393,026	77,294,732	77,286,475
	Decrease....	$84,003	Increase....	$8,256

* Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, included in the above, same as last week, as their statement for this week had not been received at 5 o'clock.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 72 bbls. Ashes, 1,590 bls. Flour, 1,511 bush. Corn, 11,669 bush. Oats, and 1,359 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 50 bbls. Pots at $5 12½; and small lots of Pearls at $5 31¼@$5 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 5,000 bales, mainly *in transitu*, at about former rates.

We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
Middling	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12⅛	12⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active to-day for State and Western Flour, yet holders of desirable lots, especially of State, have obtained firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bbls., including very inferior to good superfine State, at $5 10@$5 20; extra State at $5 30@$5 45, chiefly within the range; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 10@$5 25; extra Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75, ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Wisconsin	5 30	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 40	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 45	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at uniform figures. Sales, to-day, 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian has not varied; sales have been made of 390 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 70 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour commands at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 55@$3 60 for Jersey, $4 00 for Baltimore, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is held with more firmness; hence, it is less sought after. We have heard of sales of only 10,300 bushels, including 5,600 bushels prime Canada Club at $1 22½; 300 bushels prime white Michigan at $1 50; and 4,400 bushels Milwaukee Club, ordinary, at $1 29 ⅌ bushel. Corn is plenty and heavy. Sales 29,000 bushels, at 83c.@87c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in limited demand at 88c.@90c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is inactive at old quotations. Oats are selling slowly, including Canada at 45½c.@46½c.; Western at 45c.@46c.; State at 45½c.@46½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@45c., and Southern at 40c.@43c., ⅌ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request, mainly at $16 12½@$16 25 for Mess, and $11 62½@$11 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales 900 bbls. Cut Meats and Bacon are inactive at previous quotations. Lard is heavy and declining; sales, to-day, 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10⅜c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is less active, yet is steady; sales, to-day, 370 bbls., at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess; and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 15c.@23c. for State; and 11c.@17c. for Ohio, ⅌ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 300 bbls., at 27c.@27½c., chiefly at 27c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 400 bales of Cotton on private terms; 5,600 bushels Wheat, also on private terms; 200 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d.; 100 pkgs. Butter and some Cloverseed at 25s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 5s; 40 half chests Tea at 11s. 6d., and 100 tcs. Rice at 25s.@27s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *John H. Elliott*, 1,077 tons, (before noticed,) from Savannah to Cronstadt, Cotton at 9-16d.; Hamb. ship *Donau*, 580 tons, from Charleston to Hamburg, Cotton, 1c.; a schr., 160 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,500; one, 160 tons, to Porto Cabello and back, $1,400; one, 100 tons, to Truxillo and back, $1,000; a brig, 200 tons, to a French West India Island, $1,200, and back from the Spanish Main, $900; a schr., 800 bbls., to Grenada, $650; a Br. schr., 167 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,300; a schr., 113 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,050; one, 200 tons, from St. Domingo to New-York, Wood, $5 50; one, 200 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 40c. and Molasses, $3; one, 200 tons, from an Eastern port to Porto Rico and back to New-York, 40c. and $3; a brig, 200 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $4 50; one from Norfolk to Guadaloupe, hhd. Staves, $12 50; a schr., 258 tons, from Orange Mills, to Cienfuegos and back to New-York, Sugar 48c. and Molasses on deck, $3; a brig, 218 tons, to Southside Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a schr., 142 tons, to St. Jago and back, $1,200; a brig, 198 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1,600; Prus. ship *Duisburg*, 1,052 tons, from Savannah, Cotton, to Queenstown for orders to a port between Havre and Hamburg; ship *Rochambeau*, 912 tons, from Leghorn to New-York; bark *Jas. Briant*, 518 tons, from Charleston to a port in the North Sea, Rice and Cotton; schr. *Burdett Hart*, 268 tons, from Sicily to New-York; brig *Eaglet*, 293 tons, to Rio Janiero and back.

The Cotton Receipts.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 24.

The *Constitutionalist's* table makes the receipts of cotton this season to date 2,082,830 bales, and the increase over last year 346,855 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 49½; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 24.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 8,000 bales. FREIGHTS to Liverpool have advanced ⅛d., and are now quoted at ⅝d.; to Havre, 1¼c.; to Genoa, 15-16c.

Exchange on New-York 1c. discount.

The value of imports into this district for the eleven months of 1859, ending Nov. 30, foots up $17,500,000, against $15,700,000 for the same period last year. Exports $88,250,000, against $90,750,000 last year.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY firm, at 23c.@23½c. HOGS declined 10c.@20c.; sales to-day 2,000, at $6 40; receipts to-day, 9,000. Mess PORK dull, at $16 25@$16 50. LARD 10c. Green MEATS—Little demand. Sides, 7c.; Hams, 7¾c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 23.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,600 bales. Market unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 23.

COTTON unchanged. Sales, to-day, 550 bales.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

An Havana mail will be made up for the *Quaker City* on Monday, Dec. 26, closing at 1½ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
America	Dec. 28	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Dec. 31	New-York	Glasgow.
North American	Dec. 31	Portland	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 31	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Washing'n	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 31	New-York	Bremen.
Asia	Jan. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Arago	Jan. 7	New-York	Havre.
Kangaroo	Jan. 7	New-York	Glasgow.
Canada	Jan. 11	Boston	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Prince Albert	Dec. 10	Galway	New-York
Hungarian	Dec. 14	Liverpool	Portland
Kangaroo	Dec. 14	Glasgow	New-York
Canada	Dec. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
Etna	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	Dec. 21	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Dec. 27	Southampton	New-York
Jura	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Quaker City	Dec. 26	New-York	Havana
De Soto	Dec. 27	New-York	Hav. & No

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Baltic	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Baltic from Aspinwall—From San Francisco—Wm Burling, wife and two children, J. Ellicott and wife, J. Howard, Jr., wife, child and servant, J. Seller and wife, Maj. Hensley, wife, two children and servant, E. J. Pringle, T. J. Poulterer, wife, three children and servant, T. R. Poulterer, W. H. Cronise, Dr. Steinberger, S. S. Sullock, J. B. McMinn, H. Davis, C. De Ro, Miss Story, Mrs. Goodwin, T. A. Davis, J. Batt, M. Abrams, A. Harris, Maj. Keyes, U. S. A., Judge Hoffman, S. C. Masset, J. Scholle, Mr. Linkesheimer, J. W. Crowell, W. Hendrickson, Sam. Davis, L. Godchaux, L. Fernald, L. E. Shutleff, wife and two children, J. F. Church and wife, G. W. Woods, Mrs. Hart, L. A. Fra..., lin, O. P. Blackman, Dr. Wozencraft, J. Bell, Dr. J. Hall, J. C. Spencer, S. Lewis, A. A. Miller, E. M. P., J. McKeel, J. S. Church, W. T. Luther, Mrs. Kip, D. R. Cannefax, C. J. Moxeny and wife, D. Da..., F. D. Kellogg, B. M. Boyle, Mrs. Lovelock and G. Mason, Jas. Sewell, W. R. Wadsworth, O. J..., ale. D. J. Riggs, S. Blum, H. B. Brooks, J. F..., H. C. Hussey, R. H. Bacon, J. J. Kennard, J..., J. W. Sevey, J. H. Sanders, M. Clute, W..., berg and wife, Mrs. Bell and three children, C. W. Drew, Dr. J. B. Gordon, Capt. Sendry, Miss Ince and sister, F. S. Malone, J..., O'Donahue, F. S. Carson, A. Chamberlin, ..., F. Denin, C. T. Wheeler, J. Learit, J. De C..., gan and wife, A. S. Currier, A. D. Lowe, Wheeler, C. Galamache, B. Galand, Geo. Hampton, G. B. Keyes, wife and child, R. Cor... and child, A. D. Grimwood, A. T. Greene and second cabin, 100 in steerage.

In steamship Ariel from Aspinwall—Francis X. Ward, bearer of dispatches from Costa Rica and Nicaragua; Julius Wolf, W. Knapp, Fred. Knapp, Francis Knapp, J. Rosenthal, Chas. B. Johnson, Mr. S. McMahon, W. Kline, M. Woltenburg, A. B. Kaufman, Jas. Golden, M. Hyde, J. Wollen, J. G. Van Dyke, Mr. and Mrs. Woodford and 2 children; Thomas Olive, John Andrews, P. Mallew, W. H. Petit, T. Owens, S. Norman, H. White, C. Dice, H. C. Hollenbeck, J. Bradley, A. J. Jones, W. Ferris, N. McGregor.

In steamship Prince Albert from Galway—James Costello, Mrs. and Miss Steele, Miss Herrick, Mr. Tyrrell and lady, Miss Hyland, Mr. Morgan, lady and son; Mrs. M. Fattzen and infant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Owen, Mr. Smith, Miss Laughlin, Miss Steel, A. Belden, J. T. Sands, Mrs. Thorne and son. From St. Johns, N. F.—J. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Musson, family and servant; Mrs. P. Wattin, H. Goodridge, Judge Little, P. M. Barren.

From Aspinwall—Mrs. F. N. Otis, Miss Emily Cook, Capt. C. Howard, Dr. Field, Dr. Edwards, U. S. N., Lieut Greene, U. S. N., Rev. C. Newell, U. S. N., Lieut. Boll, U. S. N. and lady, J. Barill, S. L. Isaacs, Wm. Hall, James Burns, R. H. Van Potten, Leggett, and 20 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon sets.... 7 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 21 | Gov. Island. 10 10 | Hell Gate.... 11 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlow & Heineken; Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Augusta, Woodward, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Eloise, Thompson, Liverpool, M. S. Browne; Macaulay, Rodgers, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Andrew Jackson, Williams, San Francisco, R. W. Cooley.

Bark Pioneer, Childs, Charleston, ——.

Brigs Northern Light, (Br.,) Esdale, Demerara, Smith, Jones & Co.; South, Strickway, Galveston, D. C. Murray; Billow, Hunter, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Nathan, Spencer, St. Thomas, Thompson & Hunter.

Schrs. M. Betts, Thompson, Wilmington, McCready Mott & Co.; S. Dupont, Carson, Pensacola, Van Brunt & Slaght; Springbok, King, Matanzas, C. & E. J. Peters; Wentworth, (Br.,) Hunter, Windsor, C. A. De Wolff; Prince of Wales, Burgess, Turks Island, D. R. De Wolff; Maria Jane, Jones, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Defiance, Boynton, Aux Cayes, Kunardt & Co.; Ben, Lynch, Wilmington, E. L. Powell; S. R. Waring, Shiveral, Antigua; Davidson, Ryder, Norfolk, M. Bedell; Margaret, Everett, St. John, P. J. Nevius & Son; E. C. Felter, Arnold, Charleston, W. B. Scranton; Enchantress, Lynch, Savannah, ——; Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Mary Brewer, Low, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.; Col. Lester, De Lanor, New-Orleans, Van Brunt & Slaght; E. Mayo, Mayo, Wilmington, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloops Harvest, Corwin, Providence, master; Helen, Babcock, Newport, master; O. Ames, French, Taunton, master; Southport, Gladwin, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Gray, Aspinwall Dec. 17, with treasure and passengers to W. H. Wickham. The steamship Ariel sailed the day previous.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Smith, Washington, Alexandria, &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Parkersburg, Powell, Alexandria and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Dec. 25.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Dec. 23, 1 P. M., off Frying Pan Shoal, exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston. Same date, 10 P. M., 10 miles N. of Cape Lookout, signalized steamship State of Georgia.

Steamship Prince Albert, Prowse, Galway Dec. 10, at midnight, and St. Johns, N. F., 19th, at midnight, with mdse. and 205 passengers to the American Express Co.

Steamship Ariel, Miner, Aspinwall Dec. 16, with passengers, &c., to D. B. Allen.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Sea Star, (Br.,) Robertson, Foo Choo Foo Aug. 8, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 2, St. Helena Nov. 15, with teas to order.

Bark James Smith, (of Boston,) Snow, Malaga Oct. 27, and Gibraltar Nov. 3, with fruit to master. The J. S. has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. wind.

Bark Penguin, Wheeler, Amoy Aug. 18, Angier Oct. 1, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros.

BELOW—Ship Michael Angelo, from Baltimore.—By steamer Achilles.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Augusta, for Savannah; Nashville, for Charleston; Jamestown, for Norfolk; Monticello, for Washington, &c. Ships Robena, for London; Far West, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Dec. 25, sunset.—No vessels in the Bay bound in; ship Andrew Jackson, from San Francisco, passed down at 8:45 A. M. Wind fresh, W. S. W. Weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 25, sunset.—One ship at anchor outside the Hook, bound in. Wind moderate, W. Weather cloudy.

HIGHLANDS, Dec. 25, sunset.—No vessels in sight bound in. Wind moderate, W. Weather clear.

SQUAN, Dec. 25.—The schr. Col. Satterly, Capt. Hall, from Charleston for New-York, cotton and rice loaded, went ashore on the beach at this place yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock. The cargo will be discharged. Crew saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Arr. steamship Kensington, from Boston. Below—Ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool; brig Loango, Manzanilla.

Miscellaneous.

LAUNCH.—The new pilot-boat John D. Jones, (No. 15,) built by Messrs. Van Deuzen, for the Sandy Hook pilots, will be launched this morning, at 11 o'clock, from the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River.

The ship Neptune arrived last night from Liverpool, has 253 passengers, all well, no death. Reports crossed the Banks in lat. 45 been 5 ds. N. of Nantucket Shoal. Dec. 5, Wm. Balch, seaman, of Germany, fell from the jibboom overboard, and was lost.